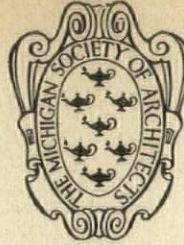


The Octagon,
1741 New York Ave.,
Washington, D.C.

WEEKLY BULLETIN



See page 5
THE AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
44 DECEMBER 1944
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Volume 18

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 5, 1944

No. 49

PARK PROGRAM TAKES SHAPE

North Woodward Block in Highland Park to Be Beautified

By SHEILA WOOD, From The Detroit News, Nov. 12, 1944

If the women of Highland Park seem to be talking a great deal these days about green belts, it is not feminine fashions they are discussing but what the well-dressed city should wear if it is to attract an increasingly democratic future into its household.

It started a year ago when five civic-minded neighbors learned that the vacant property on the east side of Woodward avenue, between Colorado and McLean avenues, was for sale. Knowing that in a couple of years restrictions would expire, they had unsavory visions of their vicinity being disadorned by hot dog stands and billboards, as are some other sections of Woodward. But they got together in a conference-for-beauty-security, bought the property, made an alliance with the Automobile Club of Michigan, and as a consequence what is a dull, vacant lot today will be one of the beauty spots of Highland Park when peace comes.

AUTO CLUB PLANS

The automobile club purchased the property and as soon as materials are available will erect an attractive branch building, at either side of which will be a 50-foot park to be permanently maintained by the club, all of this representing an investment of \$100,000.

To make this development possible, the street associations voted to waive all restrictions and the City Council amended the zoning ordinance.

From this launching of a successful project the beauty-loving citizens caught fire. The United Street Associations of

Southeast Highland Park began laying plans to increase park areas, playgrounds and green belts. A committee was formed consisting of Mrs. W. E. Hanes, chairman; Dr. H. L. Shibley, John R. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Althans, Ira Field, Charles E. North, William R. Luedders, A. J. Sihler, Robert E. Barber and Mrs. Roy Hathaway.

These leaders hold that the maintenance of pleasant residential areas is to retain those good citizens who can be counted on to promote community activities. With zeal the committee threw itself into a campaign for beauty, held conferences with the Highland Park City Planning Commission, Mayor Patterson and the City Council. The "Green Belters" talked with every Highland Parker who crossed their paths, with enthusiasm so highly contagious that the whole town is behind the project.

POSTWAR PLANS

Hearing that the advisory services of Edward Connor, director of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of Detroit, are available to neighborhood and community groups in the metropolitan area interested in city or neighborhood planning, they called him in for consultation. Together they made plans which point toward immediate action that will protect the city from postwar blight. The committee is now preparing for a series of discussion panels for neighborhood groups along the line of the panel being held at the Detroit Main Library, at 8 p.m. Tuesday, which is open to the public.

They are urging a three-point program for adoption by the city: The acquisition of vacant, restricted lots along Woodward, Hamilton avenue and Six Mile road to be See MICHIGAN—Page 4

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DECEMBER 6 - 7

Rosalind Russell - Robert Montgomery . . . "FAST AND LOOSE"
Travelogue "MACKINAC ISLAND" in color

FRIDAY - SATURDAY

DECEMBER 8 - 9

Margaret O'Brien - Charles Laughton
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An Engineer Makes Fine Bargain—In 1583

From *The Michigan Engineer*, November, 1944

An United Press item from London tells of one time at least when an engineer drove a real bargain. The story came to light when Henry Berry, Chairman of the metropolitan water board, pointed out that the city was paying \$15,000 a year for a water wheel that was discarded over 150 years ago. The following quotation is from the UP article that appeared in a Windsor paper.

The wheel was built by Peter Morice in 1583 to pump water from the Thames, giving London its first mechanical water supply. Morice cannily exacted a bargain from the city aldermen whereby London promised to pay him and his heirs and assigns \$15,000 annually, for a period of 500 years. So far, the city has paid about \$5,500,000 on the contract and the total will be about \$7,500,000 if it is permitted to run its full term.

The installments now are being paid to about 1,500 persons, none of whom is a descendant of the hard-headed builder. His direct heirs apparently sold their 500-year rights for ready cash.

Berry estimated it would cost London about \$500,000 to buy up the remaining rights to the wheel that isn't there. "Speaking as an engineer," he said, "I can't help being glad that an engineer made a bargain for once. But as a public representative," he added ruefully, "I denounce the bargain on all scores."

Save Us Our Ruins

The British magazine, *Architectural Review*, in its January 1944 issue proposes that "a few of the bombed churches of Britain be selected to remain as ruins, essentially in the state in which the bombing has left them; that they be laid out and planted appropriately; and that they be regarded as permanent places of open-air worship, meditation, and recreation, as national war memorials of this war and focal points of picturesque delight in the planned surroundings of the post-war world."

Streamline Exams For State Architects

SACRAMENTO — Anticipating an increased demand for the services of architects during the post-war era, the state board of architectural examiners has streamlined its examination procedure to facilitate its service to applicants.

MEETING Monday, December 11, 1944

MICHIGAN CHAPTER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

Horace H. Rackham
Educational Memorial

Dinner, 6:30 p.m.
Meeting, 8:00 p.m.

Speaker: Mr. R. L. Campbell of the
Detroit Lubricator Company.
Subject: "The Vernatherm"

Big Building Program Seen

A stupendous building program which may require two generations to complete is foreseen by Dean Leopold Arnaud of the Columbia University School of Architecture in his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the University.

Both in the United States and Europe, the war has depleted the ranks of the architectural profession, Dean Arnaud says. The architectural schools of this country will be called upon to train architects for service at home, and will also receive students from the devastated countries of Europe whose schools have been dormant for the past five years, he explains.

"The profession of architecture is facing one of the most auspicious and also one of the most critical periods in its long history: auspicious because perhaps never before has there been such an acute need for building; critical because of the great dearth of professionals to do the work," the report points out.

"The building program for the future is beginning to formulate itself quite clearly. It has long been evident that, even without a war, the amount of construction needed throughout the country after ten years of depression is stupendous. Yet the public has been slow to comprehend this reality.

"Because of the sad inactivity of the profession since 1930, few young people have been attracted to it; or, for financial reasons caused by general conditions, they could not afford the many required years of schooling and preparation. Consequently, graduates in architecture throughout the country dropped to less than half the usual number, with the result that the ranks of the profession were quickly depleted.

"We are now faced with the bright

See ARNAUD—Page 14

LETTERS

In the belief that Construction, of all branches of industry, most involves and best represents Industry as a whole, I am making an effort to integrate, or organize, all the factors involved in Construction for the purpose of preparing to prevent a threatened post-war depression of unprecedented severity, and also of preparing to handle a long period of construction activity which can follow the war if we plan to handle it.

To contact all these interests individually is prohibitive in time and expense. Perhaps you would be willing to publish my letter advising that such an effort is in progress and inviting questions, criticisms, suggestions and/or other co-operation toward a success which will be of tremendous advantage to all concerned.

DAVID DARRIN,
General Consultant,
326 Pennsylvania Ave., SE,
Washington 3, D. C.

* * *

CLAIR W. DITCHY:

You will pardon this tardy note of congratulations on your becoming President of the Detroit Chapter.

There is no need to advise you of the strength and life of this fine Chapter. It is appreciated by me personally and by every member of the Board. More power to you!

In the October 24th Bulletin I note a report of the Public Relations Committee activity under Alvin E. Harley as Chairman. A great deal of good comes from proper and live public relations. Too often in our profession men are so much interested in architecture that they fail to realize what it takes to practice architecture. They often feel that their work is limited to paper, pencil, and construction materials, not fully conscious of the fact that with it all we must deal with people. My hat's off to the Michigan Society and the Detroit Chapter for having faced this problem squarely.

RAYMOND J. ASHTON, A.I.A.

* * *

BULLETIN:

Several weeks ago I returned to the United States after having served several years with the army, and I am now back in civilian life ready to practice architecture once more. I am sending you this letter so that you can again place my name on your mailing list.

Thanking you for your consideration in this matter, I remain

Very truly yours,
A. Moorman & Company
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Minneapolis, Minn.

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS

On the evening of Nov. 21 Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation had as their guests at the Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit a group of building officials, industrial designers, architects and others interested, for the presentation of a discussion and exhibition on the safety features afforded by incombustible all-glass fabrics for use in places of assembly and in vehicles.

The local office of Owens-Corning was represented by Mr. E. E. French, Detroit District Manager, and Mr. B. J. Moynahan of Midwest Fiber Products Co., distributors.

The discussion and demonstration, led by Mr. Leon A. Chastel of Thortel Fire-proof Fabrics, Inc., 101 Park Ave., New York, was entered into also by Mr. Harold Perrine of Toledo, and others on the staff of Owens-Corning.

The exhibit consisted of a half-room constructed in the Book-Cadillac's English Room, demonstrating all-glass fabrics used as draperies, wall and ceiling coverings, and even a preview of the use of this material to provide resiliency and fire-proof qualities between sub and finish floors. There would appear to be almost no limitations to the variety in weight, texture, color and pattern of this remarkable material, practically no limitations to effects that may be achieved—subject only to the exigencies of the times, since most of it is now going into the war effort.

The half-room also demonstrated incombustible construction by the use of the material in walls and ceilings.

Mr. Perrine explained that fiberglass comes in two forms: Wool as a thermal insulation and acoustical corrective, and yarn for fabrics. Large quantities are now being used in laminated and board form for combat ships. This demonstration was for the purpose of giving an idea of what may be expected after the war when production may be turned to civilian use.

The manufacture of yarn begins with a small marble, in order to observe and correct imperfections, such as air bubbles. This glass marble is then extruded into something like 900 miles of thread.

For floors and walls the material is glued between various kinds of veneers, making light, strong and reasonably priced panels.

While the material is not recommended for upholstering, experiments are being made in its use for a protection blanket to cover the stuffing, underneath the finish covering.

Many other uses, such as for lamp shades, were shown.

The important feature, as stressed by the speakers, is the fireproof quality. Our buildings may be fireproof, but too often draperies and decorations are highly inflammable. This, in many instances, has caused serious conflagrations.

Mr. Chastel stated that various efforts

at flameproofing ordinary materials had been made in an effort to overcome this defect, to the best of our ability, but that such efforts had been meagre indeed, citing the fact that in Boston's Cocoanut Grove the fabrics were "flameproofed" at intervals. He said that Detroit represented the heart of intelligent business thinking of the nation and was, therefore, interested in "Safety of the Public of the United States, as particularly related to Places of Assembly."

Correction

In the last issue of The Bulletin appeared a report on the architects' War Chest Campaign, in which errors appeared. Owing to Thanksgiving, time was not sufficient for proper proofreading.

A typewritten list of solicitors furnished the printer gave the names of solicitors and the offices they represented. Where one represented his own office a dotted line followed his name. The printer took this to mean "ditto" and so showed Clair Ditchy as employed by Charles N. Agree, Richard Marr by Harley, Ellington & Day; Paul R. Sewell, Eberle M. Smith, Harry C. Vicary and Frank H. Wright by Albert Kahn, Inc.

Of course, all of these men have their own offices.

Our apologies.

Michigan

(Continued from Page 1)

made into green belts and parked street entrances by which residential areas may be insulated from traffic activities; the development of small neighborhood playgrounds in congested areas; and the eventual acquisition and development of Ford Field for general community use.

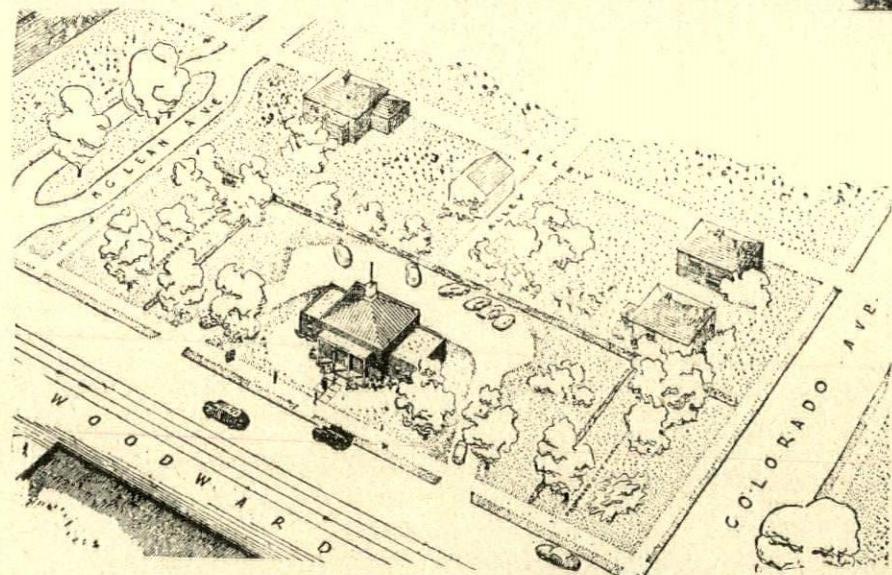
The program has received the strong approval of many city officials and of the Parent-Teachers Association. George F. Emery, Detroit city planner, has added his commendation, and the Detroit Mortgage Bankers Association saw in it the finest means for stabilization of values. Last spring the Community Council held a forum and passed a resolution favoring immediate action in constructive city planning. "More Parks Now!" is the slogan.

ANOTHER PARK

Besides the auto club project, the committee points to another accomplished fact: The park south of McGregor Public Library which the owner, William P. Stevens, had permitted the city to landscape and use as a public park, has been acquired by the city. So the committee considers it has made an encouraging beginning.

Highland Parkers, especially the old-timers, such as Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Barber, first superintendent and first teacher, are delighted to have this particular block the site of this first new beautification, for it was here Capt. William Stevens, back in 1889, put up the building which housed the first water works and school, and later Highland Park's first factory.

Now another "first" is planned for the spot.



PLANNED AS BEAUTY SPOT—This sketch shows the proposed development of the site of a postwar branch of the Automobile Club of Michigan on Woodward avenue, between Colorado and McLean avenues, Highland Park. A park will flank a story-and-a-half brick structure of adapted Colonial design. O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach are the architects.

CALIFORNIA'S UNIFICATION

By JOHN S. BOLLES, A.I.A.

The architects of this country have recognized the need for unified action on many matters pertaining to the profession in its public relations and legislative programs. California has taken the lead in bringing forth a concrete proposal for complete unification of the architectural organizations within the State. With the assistance of the Chapters of The American Institute of California Architects has revised its By-Laws and has set up a new overall governing body called the California Council of Architects.

For your information there is attached hereto a statement of this program and it is hoped that you will see fit to publish it. The architects of California are recommending this program to The American Institute of Architects for adoption on a nation-wide basis.

The California Council of Architects, as it is now organized and functioning, is composed of the following officers and delegates:

John S. Bolles, president; Robert H. Orr, vice-president; James H. Mitchell, secretary-treasurer. Delegates: Andrew T. Hass, Loy Chamberlain, Vincent Palmer, Charles O. Matcham, E. Allen Sheet.

THE STATEMENT

In order to better serve the membership and the public, the organizations representing the architectural profession within the State of California are in the process of revamping their By-Laws to provide for a central coordinating body. The first step necessary to achieve this unified action was taken by the State Association of California Architects which, with the help of the Chapters of The American Institute of Architects, has set up the California Council of Architects.

In the past few years two new problems have arisen which required revisions in the By-Laws of the Association. One of these was The American Institute of Architects' program of unification. The other was the problem of students and draftsmen and their relationship to the architectural profession. There are organizations taking active steps to bring architectural students and draftsmen within their jurisdiction. It was the consensus of opinion among the architects that the interest of the students and draftsmen could be best served within the profession rather than through trade or industrial organizations. At the Directors' meeting of The American Institute of Architects held in Indianapolis in May of this year a presentation was made of the case of the State Association of California Architects in relation to the unification program proposed by The American Institute of Architects. It was agreed that California would endeavor to arrive at a working basis whereby the State Association of California Architects and the

various Chapters within the State could fit into a national unification program. This has since become the first order of business for the State Association.

The By-Laws Committee of the State Association of California Architects was requested to re-write the existing Constitution and By-Laws so as to provide for unification and for the affiliation of students and draftsmen. The work of this Committee met with the wholehearted endorsement of all groups within the State. Under this proposal, and with the addition of a few minor suggestions made by various individuals, a California Council of Architects was to be created which Council would be composed of representatives from District Chapters. These District Chapters would be co-terminous with the present geographical boundaries of the Chapters of The American Institute of Architects.

It was also provided that the District Chapters should have their membership open to all registered architects within the districts. The various Chapters within the State were to prepare amendments to their By-Laws which would permit the formation of these district organizations.

The major problem facing unification under the District Chapter plan was that of non-dues paying members of the State Association of California Architects. The new By-Laws provide that the California Council of Architects may take the necessary legislative action to become a State corporation empowered to direct all the activities of the profession within the State. This organization would be empowered to regulate the practice of architecture and to levy all fees connected therewith as well as for assessments necessary for the establishment of an adequate executive staff and assistants whose duty would be to promote the interests and welfare of the profession. Under this corporation all architects would automatically become dues-paying members of the District Chapters, and unification, in its entirety, would be achieved.

At the Convention of the State Association of California Architects held at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco on November 3rd and 4th, the revised By-Laws were adopted. These By-Laws provide for a Northern and a Southern California Association of Architects which would be

20

the interim organizations set up pending formation of the District Chapters. The California Council of Architects was formed and is now acting as the coordinating group for the two interim associations. When a Chapter of The American Institute of Architects amends its By-Laws to provide for student and draftsman affiliation as well as an equal voice in all matters of State or local nature for all architect members it will automatically become a District Chapter of the California Council of Architects and will supersede the Association within its area. When all of the District Chapters are formed the two Associations shall cease to exist. At this time, the Chapters of The American Institute of Architects in the State of California are taking active steps to revise their By-Laws and will call upon The American Institute of Architects to sanction the revisions where these are not in agreement with the present requirements of The Institute. We believe that unification, as it is now proposed under the California Council of Architects, is one of the greatest steps forward the profession has taken.

Paul Hunter to Study Plastics

Mr. Paul Robinson Hunter, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, A.I.A., has had presented to him what appears to be a most singular opportunity.

Pacific Plastics Magazine, which is published in Los Angeles, has engaged him to make a study of the use of plastics for building construction in the postwar period.

This study involves a five-weeks trip to New York, Washington, Akron, Cincinnati, Detroit, Midland, Chicago and the Forest Products Laboratories in Madison.

The results of Mr. Hunter's studies will be published in Pacific Plastics, but it is quite likely that the architectural press will also be interested in the findings.

Connecticut Has Radio Program on Home Planning

WTIC of Hartford is carrying a new half-hour program devoted to information for people planning to build or remodel their home, Sundays from 6:30 to 7. The program is called "The Question Before the House," and is sponsored by the Hartford Electric Light Company.

Each week experts answer questions of interest to prospective home builders. Mayor Mortensen introduced the series. Others on the program discussed design and financing. M. H. Lincoln and Willard Wilkins, prominent architects, and Richard I. Williams, treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, answers the questions of George Bowe, master of ceremonies.

CALIFORNIA'S NEUTRA URGES MODERN PLANNING TO REPAIR WAR DAMAGE

Los Angeles architects and planners will join those of other leading American cities in a world-wide plan to rebuild wartorn and bomb ravaged cities along modern

This hope—and prophecy—was expressed in Los Angeles last week by Richard J. Neutra, one of the nation's best known architects, who had just returned to his home there following conferences with New York designer and planner members of the American Chapter for Relief and Postwar Planning of the International Congresses of Modern Architecture, also known as the CIAM.

Neutra, who disapproves of the colossal and tragic destructiveness of war as much as the next man, nevertheless can't keep his voice free of enthusiasm when he discusses the planning and architectural possibilities created by bombs and shells.

Briefly, the CIAM—an international organization of leading architects of which Neutra is president—sees before it an architect's dream, a planner's paradise.

"The American organization," the Los Angeles architect explained, "is establishing contacts with foreign governments and with the 18 groups of CIAM abroad in the hope that rebuilding and replanning will proceed along constructive lines and that no emergency action will be taken in devastated regions which would freeze construction the wrong way for generations to come."

Neutra is currently meeting with Los Angeles planners and designers with the aim of establishing a local CIAM postwar planning chapter which would work parallel to New York's.

The CIAM organization has already been put in touch with the United Nations' economic and purchasing missions now in this country. The idea is that American planners and designers should help these countries, through these missions and otherwise, to see that the enormous quantities of materials purchased for reconstruction are used with architectural foresight, Neutra explained.

As an example of poorly worked out, "emergency" rebuilding, he cited the hurried reconstruction of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire '40 years ago.

As an example of the opportunities at hand for an organization such as the CIAM, he pointed out that when we read that the "residential section" of a European city has been bombed out of existence, we fail to realize it was, more often than not, a slum section that should have been torn down decades ago.

"What's going to take its place?" he asked. "More of the same, or modern planning, design and construction? American designers and planners can do a great deal to see that it is the latter.

The interest on the part of foreign

governments in the technological advances made in America is universal. Because this country has not been ravaged by war, architects and manufacturers have been able to work without interruption and to develop new techniques that will be of inestimable value in the foreign rebuilding period."

A major activity of the architects' group will be to collect, digest and forward to foreign agencies and governments extensive data on planning, building methods, materials and systems of prefabrication and to establish contacts with technical consultants in this country wherever they are needed.

Boston's Royal Barry Wills Has New Book

Royal Barry Wills, A.I.A., one of America's foremost architects, has just published his latest endeavor: "Houses for Good Living," an exquisitely-illustrated book with full-page sepia photographs which are in themselves masterpieces of photography. There is also a foreword and front-text covering the techniques of building, while the pictures illustrate all types of houses from colonial to conventional and modern. It's a very beautiful book—lovely enough to own for its pictorial value alone.

Historic Lecture at Boston Library

Kenneth J. Conant, professor of architecture at Harvard University, was the speaker at the second in a series of free lectures on, "Historic Boston," given at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Nov. 19. His talk on, "Charles Bulfinch, a Great Architect of Boston," was illustrated.

Indiana Board Reappointed

All members of the five-member board of registration for architects were re-appointed for three year terms last week by Governor Henry F. Schricker. They are A. C. Bohlen and O. A. Tislows, Indianapolis; Warren D. Miller, Terre Haute; A. M. Strauss, Ft. Wayne, and Joe H. Wildermuth, Gary.

Indiana Elects Zimmerly

LAFAYETTE—Richard K. Zimmerly of Indianapolis was elected president of the Indiana Society of Architects at its annual meeting held here Nov. 17 in connection with a conference on planning postwar school buildings. The meeting was held in the Union building at Purdue University. John R. Kelley of Indianapolis, 1944 president, conducted the business session.

Others elected are Donald E. Compton, first vice-president; Theodore L. Steele, second vice-president; Orville E. Williamson, treasurer, and Maurice E. Thornton, secretary. All are of Indianapolis.

The society voted a recommendation that the Indiana Society of Architects affiliate with The A. I. A.

Following the election of new officers the architects joined with the Producers' Council for a discussion of new postwar building materials.

Approximately 175 to 200 architects and school superintendents attended the combined meeting on Friday and Saturday. Dr. F. B. Knight, director of the division of education and applied psychology, presided at the Friday morning session, at which Dr. Clement T. Malan, state superintendent of public instruction, talked on "Changing Educational Concepts in Indiana."

Panel discussions were held Saturday on Indiana building code revisions, selecting science equipment, supervision of schoolhouse construction, reallocation of government equipment and supplies and school planning techniques. The visitors went on a tour of the campus Friday afternoon.

The conference closed Saturday with a discussion on the selection of locker and wardrobe equipment and a lecture on new trends in schoolhouse lighting.

Cardinals Plan New Stadium

Having produced the best baseball team in the world, Sam Breadon, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, will now reward his team and St. Louis with what he describes as the world's finest baseball plant, to be known as Cardinal Field.

"Every possible convenience, comfort, safety and facility for spectators, players, umpires, employes, concessions, newspaper and radio men will go into the park," points out Breadon, who, before complete plans are drawn up for construction, will tour both major league circuits.

The Cardinal owner says he will make this trip accompanied by Architect Will Levy and heads of the various Cardinal club departments for the purpose of incorporating into Cardinal Field all of the best features of the other big league plants,

118 Form B. D. 11 20M 2-44



**CITY OF CHICAGO
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PAUL GERHARDT, JR.
COMMISSIONER

EDMUND P. CURRY,
SECRETARY

EDWARD J. KELLY
MAYOR

**Keep 'Em Flying
Buy War Bonds**

November 21, 1941.

Mr. Talmage C. Hughes,
120 Madison Avenue,
Detroit 26, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Hughes:

As editor of the weekly bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects, the most commendable publication on our profession, your assistance is requested.

As chairman of the Committee on Standards and Tests of the City of Chicago, concerned with investigating or testing new materials, methods or systems of construction, varying from the requirements of the building provisions of the Chicago Municipal Code, I wish to advise that our committee is seeking more submissions. It is felt that numerous building materials have been developed and new uses of old materials have been proven during these past years which were not contemplated when the Chicago code became effective. Our committee wishes to have Chicago prepared to receive these new materials during the anticipated post-war building program. In the interval, we wish to consider applications and have them disposed of in ample time.

The Michigan Bulletin is considered a most desirable medium through which this information might be distributed. In the event you find it possible to give this thought space, same will be highly appreciated. In the event you desire amplification, I will be pleased to provide same.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Paul Gerhardt, A.I.A.
COMMISSIONER OF BUILDINGS

Mr. Gerhardt, former president of the Illinois Society of Architects, former City Architect for Chicago and now the Building Commissioner, is to be commended for the forward-looking attitude displayed in this letter. Certainly, we believe that our own Detroit Building Department is also in step with the times but, from reports generally, it would appear that many cities could stand more of this spirit.

TWIN CITIES URGED TO UNITE IN POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT

The Twin Cities would do well to work together in the planning of postwar metropolitan development, much as they have on the sewage plant and airports, in the opinion of J. Davidson Stephen, New York City architect.

At the same time, warned Stephen, who recently addressed the Engineers' club in Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as other cities in the nation, should not always look for examples to follow in their planning. Each area, he explained, has its individual problems, which must be solved by those familiar with the areas, and they cannot always copy the steps taken by other cities.

One of the major factors to be considered in future city development, Stephen said, is that of making areas safe for large investors. In that line, he envisioned future cities as being made up of several neighborhoods, each a complete entity and each responsible for its own upkeep. This, he said, would tend to prevent encroachment of blighted areas as the subcommunities would be small enough for the individual residents to take a complete interest in them.

Stephen advocated separation of these communities by beautified roadways or parkways and suggested that present blighted districts should be the most logical spots to start this development. He said that unless cities are made as attractive as the rural areas, people will continue to move out, leaving heavy tax loads on those who remain.

Ohio Architect Sees Building Boom

A postwar building boom will bring much business for Ohio architects, John Suppes, of Akron, president of the American Institute of Architects, Eastern Ohio Chapter, predicted Nov. 9.

He spoke at a banquet in Hotel Pick-O in Youngstown, attended by about 45 architects and their wives from Youngstown, Canton, Alliance, Cleveland, Akron, East Liverpool, Ashtabula, and other surrounding communities.

Suppes said he feels there are signs of a large amount of new construction—industrial, commercial, and housing—that will require services of architects, resulting from reconversion of industry to peace-time production, relocation of the war-shifted population, and failure of some communities to keep "up-to-date."

Unionism Again

*From The Michigan Engineer,
November, 1944*

Your Editor has at hand a communication which maybe someone can answer. It says:

"Your article in the August issue of the MICHIGAN ENGINEER pointed up the controversy in the American Society of Civil Engineers over the action of its Board of Directors which is attempting to face the unionism problem realistically. Hats off to the boys at the Clinton Engineering Works who licked the problem."

"The attached clipping tells about an election being ordered at the DeSoto plant by the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether a group of technicians shall be represented by the UAW-CIO. Note that there are 140 in the group which includes cost estimators, designers, detailers, checkers, layout men, tool trouble men, tool follow up workers, learners, plant layout engineers, draftsmen, and tool, die, gage, and process engineers. I don't know, but it looks like the engineers at DeSoto are going to have very little voice as to whether they join the union or not."

"I understand the Michigan Section of the A.S.C.E. is hemming and hawing over how to tackle the unionism problem and that the recommendation has been made by a committee that the action of the National Board not be followed but that a committee be set up to hand out advice."

"Isn't that just ducky. Here is a young engineer who wants to stay out of unions, and to join a professional society. So he asks how can the society help him stay out of the union and learns that he can get some advice. NUTS!"

"Sold Short"

N. J. Society Expands

Membership rules of the Union County, N. J., Society of Architects will be revised to admit members of the profession in Somerset and Middlesex counties. Neither county has a chapter, Lauren V. Pohlman, the president, said, and several architects want to affiliate with the Union County society.

Programs of the society's meetings for a time will include studies of the "Revised Handbook of Architectural Practices." A portion of the new manual will be considered at each meeting.

Hamlin Prize

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—Elizabeth Hird, of 501 West 121st Street, senior at Columbia University School of Architecture, won the thirteenth annual Hamlin prize in social architecture, announced last week by Dean Leopold Arnaud. Miss Hird attended Passaic Collegiate School and was graduated in 1937 from Vassar College. The annual competition is held in memory of the late Professor Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Columbia instructor for forty years.

Rochester Society Celebrates Silver Anniversary

*Reported by KEITH A. MARVIN,
Chairman of Public Information Committee*

The Rochester Society of Architects celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a dinner meeting at the University Club on the evening of Nov. 14. The beginnings of the society can be traced to informal discussions of several men at the end of the first World War as to what the post-war period would hold for architects. Similar discussions are now frequent. These suggested the subject of the address of the evening "Prospects for a Permanent Peace," ably covered by Dr. Dexter Perkins, head of the history department of the University of Rochester and City Historian.

Others at the speakers table included Charles R. Ellis, president of the New York State Association of Architects, Leonard A. Waasdorp, president of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Merton E. Granger, president of the Syracuse Society of Architects, William A. Kaelber, chairman of the Rochester Planning Board and Irving E. Horsey, president of the Rochester Society of Architects. There were 47 members and guests present and an evening of real fellowship will be remembered. As our toastmaster, H. H. Sullivan remarked, "We'll all be at the fiftieth celebration."

EDITOR'S NOTE: On the facing page are reproductions of the Banquet's souvenir menu.

Public Discussion

NEW YORK—Seeking to create a better understanding between architects in the Civil Service and those in private practice, the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects of which Arthur C. Holden is president, sponsored a public discussion of their relationship at a dinner meeting in its headquarters at 115 E. 40th St., Manhattan, Nov. 15.



25TH. ANNIVERSARY

• • COMMITTEES • •

Chairman — ROLAND A. YAEGER*Dinner Arrangements*WALTER V. WIARD
HENRY MARTIN
BEN ADE*Speaker Committee*
WILLIAM G. KELBER
CONWAY TODD*Notices and Correspondence*
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WALTER M. NUGENT
WILFRED A. CAMPBELL*Publicity*KEITH A. MARVIN IRVING HORSEY
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~ MENU ~

SOUP
RELISHES
CHICKEN OR TURKEY
BROWNED POTATOES
AND OTHER VEGETABLES

CHEF'S SALAD
ROLLS
ICE CREAM AND CAKE
COFFEE

~ SPEAKER ~

DR. DEXTER PERKINS
"The Prospects For A Durable Peace"



~ Toastmaster ~
H. H. SULLIVAN

ONE AMERICA

By ERNEST FLAGG, A.I.A.

During recent years, there has been a constant trend toward closer relationship with the republics of South America and there can be little doubt that after the war it will proceed with ever increasing momentum.

It can hardly be doubted that the time will come when there will be a federation of all the states in this hemisphere.

An offer now, to admit any state of South America as a state of this Union on equal terms, would hardly be likely to have immediate acceptance; but if such an offer were made and left open, the time would doubtless come, before very long, when one or more of the smaller ones would accept, for the advantages to be derived would be so overwhelmingly apparent when brought under consideration, as probably to outweigh the nationalistic sentiment which at first would be likely to prevent, and if that should happen, the tremendous gain which would accrue to it, or them, would serve as an object lesson to the other states and bring into focus the plan for what might be called, "The Pan-American Union"; or perhaps "The United States of the Americas."

The gain which would accrue to a state of South America by joining this union is almost too apparent to need mention. Its products and citizens would have free entry here, no other state would dare attack it, capital would flow into it for the development of its natural resources in great volume, the standard of living would rise to that of this country, or perhaps go beyond it, for the natural wealth of the southern continent is in many respects greater than that of the northern one. Instead of being a weak and isolated entity, it would be an equal partner in a great and powerful nation and be assured of peace, prosperity and the local government of its own affairs.

On the other hand, what possible harm could such an arrangement do to us? To be sure, we would have to protect any outlying member of our commonwealth; but we are in no mood to tolerate a war of aggression in any case and in reality there would not be the slightest chance of attack, for the consequences would be too apparent.

The new state or states might be isolated from the main body; but so is Alaska and no harm seems to come of it.

Every state of the Union would benefit, for it would open up to all, increased commerce, new fields of enterprise, new national resources and a better hope for peace.

The advantages to be derived from a federation of all the republics of this hemisphere are too obvious to be forever overlooked. It must some time come to pass; but the people of South America

are proud and self-reliant and it is not at all probable that they would, to any great extent, subordinate their nationality to ours. Some of the smaller ones might do so; but for the rest, the arrangement would have to be on equal terms in all respects.

The capital for such a federation could not be at Washington. The logical place for it would be in some small state near the isthmus, equally accessible to both continents.

To enumerate the advantages of such a federation would require a volume. It would be a long step towards Mr. Willkie's vision of one world.

Under it, the boundless natural resources of South America would be developed, just as those of the United States have been, but with the far greater speed which more modern conditions permit. Boundless wealth would be created for the benefit of all. The possibilities for good in such a union are simply bewildering in their magnitude and beyond imagination.

This hemisphere under one government would soon have nothing to fear from any quarter, for it would be far more powerful than all the world beside and if history is any criterion, that is the only way that permanent peace can be assured. The longest peace among civilized peoples was under Roman rule, when there was virtual federation throughout the civilized world and we have right here, in the United States, a huge working model which shows, that under freedom of trade and intercourse, states can live together in peace among themselves.

No attempt at peace by agreement has ever succeeded. Agreements are only as good as the honesty of those who agree and nations are dishonest; this one forms no exception to that rule. When an emergency arises, agreements go by the board. It was only recently, that we, having on hand the largest accumulation of the metal ever held by any nation, repudiated our solemn agreement to pay in gold of a certain weight and fineness, and I heard the President say, over the radio, when advocating the measure, "a government bond is only a promise," as if that were of no account, and the majority of the people approved.

I should hate to be thought an isolationist; but if peace is to depend upon agreement among armed nations, the

chance for its long endurance appears problematical to say the least, for it would be simply an armed truce.

So, the best hope for permanent peace seems to lie in federation on a scale large enough to discourage attack. That is the only plan that has ever succeeded and not to take advantage of the chance we have for using it, would certainly be a mistake of the first magnitude.

One benefit among the many, which it would afford, would be better government, because of the improved quality of the legislative bodies. Jealousy on the part of the South American States would insure representation from them of the highest order. They would be well aware that their influence in the partnership would depend largely on the character of their representation and to match it, we would soon discover required men of a very different kind from many of those who now sit in Congress. Henchmen of the political machines would have to give place to men of the sort who served in the early days of this government when the jealousy of the smaller states and the fear of domination of the larger ones, made it incumbent on them to send their best available men to Washington and many of the brightest minds of the country were then to be found in Congress.

To some, this plan may seem utopian, but as time passes, it will constantly appear less so and in the meantime, we would have nothing to lose and the chance of great gain, by offering admission on equal terms to any state of South America.

It would give them something to think about and the more it is thought of, the more tremendous will appear the advantage of accepting the offer.

Ohio State House Architecture Praised

Ohio's Capital is "perhaps the finest Greek capitol in the United States," Talbot Hamlin, noted architect, said in an address Nov. 10 at the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts.

"Its monumental austerity was the logical answer of American architects solving American problems," Mr. Hamlin declared. He said in its early history Ohio was a melting pot of different types of people and these are reflected in the variety of its buildings. Southern Ohio reflects an influence of the gentlemen from Virginia in its column porticos, the speaker pointed out.

**BUY AN EXTRA WAR
BOND NOW!**

ARCHITECTS AND LIVING MEMORIALS

By HOWARD DWIGHT SMITH, A.I.A.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio State University and designer of its stadium, as well as many other famous athletic plants, is architectural advisor to the Commission on Community War Memorials for Physical Fitness.

After reading the beautifully worded and convincing statement concerning living memorials, by Mr. Charles D. Maginnis, F.A.I.A., in the September Architectural Forum, and the less direct, though somewhat more realistic, statement by Mr. Archibald MacLeish, librarian, Congressional Library, which accompanied it, there is not much left for the realist to do but to rationalize the architect's position in the whole matter of war memorials. Mr. Maginnis is a purist whose clear cut aesthetic ideals, so felicitously expressed, have inspired his fellow architects for these many years. We listen when he speaks, we read when he writes, and always we are stimulated to thought. What he has said about war memorials makes us think.

We are impressed when Mr. Maginnis refers to the abstract symbolism of the simple shaft which memorializes Washington, and of the temple which holds Lincoln in our remembrance. Likewise, we are impressed when he so effectually notes that utility and remembrance, as functions of a memorial, are mutually exclusive. But at this point he forces the realist to rationalize. He surely raises grave questions in the minds of architects whose daily stint brings them to the market-place, rubbing elbows with the common run of society to whom they owe service as well as aesthetic leadership.

It is a high human emotion which stimulates the current popular temper for memorials to all who serve in a dramatic struggle. The architect in the street and in the club finds two natures of current sentiment among "the people." There is that sentiment which sincerely wants to remember, and to symbolize that memory, in an appropriate and effective manner, a manner which will stimulate in generations yet unborn emotions of pride in the traditions which are their heritage and a desire to emulate the characters of their antecedents. There is also the sordid sentiment of the market-place which seeks to make the current sensitive emotion a vehicle for commercial exploit.

What to do when friends, neighbors, clients seek professional advice on these matters is a question which the realist in the daily professional routine is called upon to answer. To the sincerist who appreciates full well the "architectural scholarship . . . the grave and sensitive beauty" of the Lincoln Memorial, but who recounts that in its very shadow lie the festering slums of Jim Crowism and the undemocratic phenomenon of the un-voting emancipated, what can the realist say? Must he say he will have no part in the designing of a center for wholesome habitation, of a hospital, of a library, of a chapel, of a public building dedicated

to the ideals of a militant democracy, of a community center, or of a recreation facility, if community feeling attaches to such a project a memorial sentiment which seeks to carry into the future the ideals of the past? Or—to the merchant or promoter who believes his particular stock-in-trade to be singularly appropriate for giving form to the memorial idea and who seeks professional advice to make his product practicable, adaptable and attractive for such purpose—shall the architect say he will have no truck with it?

Trafficking with the memorial idea is a condition which must be faced, not ignored, even though it has its sordid facets. Merchants and craftsmen in marble and granite may be eager proponents of the shaft and temple, florists may eulogize the wreath as the most appropriate memorial, nurserymen may promote groves and grand avenues of remembrance, and all may be charged with bargaining and insincerity, although the memorial result of their efforts may be highly spiritual and utterly without utility.

There are likewise the humanitarians who think and live in terms of the church and the hospital; the civic spirits who see the public building and the civic center as the nucleus of all that is good; the intellectuals whose circles of thought revolve about schools, libraries and cultural centers; the social-minded who dream of community centers, parks, playgrounds and recreation facilities. They all have, in a manner of speaking, a stock-in-trade with which they hope to implement the community memorial sentiment. May not they, too, be charged with bargaining, if not with insincerity?

To all of these questions, raised in the mind of the realist, there is at least a partially satisfying answer in the observation of Mr. MacLeish which applies to any memorial, be it the strictly "spiritual" type or the purely useful type, or even a possible "spirit-to-utilitarian" combination. He writes that the community "must choose for itself, the kind of memorial which will touch its daily life—touch it in a way that the memorial will become a part of its life and of its consciousness." The architect cannot do that for the community. He may, as a talented citizen,

help to shape the public sentiment as his judgment dictates. Conceivably, no community interest should be denied its opportunity to influence or to help shape that sentiment. To give lovely and meaningful expression to the public sentiment, once it has taken form, is then the rightful duty of the architect, the landscape architect, the engineer, and they cannot shun that service.

If, in the process of rendering this service, an enlightened public may be led to accept only the good—and to refuse the tawdry, second-rate monstrosities of other times (which may not always be too vain a hope), then the issue between the spiritual and the utilitarian memorialists would be largely resolved. The growing sentiment for a memorial which will have significance in the forward-looking growth of the community, however, cannot be ignored, particularly when the usefulness of a memorial project has to do with the spiritual, cultural or the physical well-being of the people, and even though it takes its inspiration from prejudiced, though sincere, points of view.

The story is told of a Scottish village whose citizens memorialized its heroes by building a cairn in the village, fashioned of 142 stones, brought from the nearby countryside. Each stone represented the life of a fellow-citizen who had failed to return from the wars. That was indeed a memorial of high spiritual significance, growing from the sentiments of the citizens themselves. The story does not tell, but it would be a happy coincidence if the color and texture of the stones, the shape of the pile, and the craftsmanship with which it was constructed made it a lovely thing for the village to look upon. Surely its value as a memorial would be none the less if it were used as a symbol of dedication, to point the way or mark the entrance to a park or a playground, whose usefulness would affect the lives, and emotions, of the generations to come.

Memorials that live, that are useful civic assets, investments in the youth of the country, definitely have their place in the post war scheme of things. They must respond to the pulse-beat of the people and reflect their sentiments. The architects who lead such public opinion cannot always design these memorials in their ivory towers. Out of World War II will surely come some outstanding examples of the spiritual type of memorial monuments. They will be high points of professional contribution to the country's thinking. But memorabilia of this era will be recorded all over the country in things much closer to the lives of the people, and the architects in everyday practice must be depended upon to build into these things those attributes which Sir Henry Wotton refers to as "commodity, firmness and delight."

BUILDING OR BUYING A HOME

Pennsylvania State College Offers Course to Communities Throughout Pennsylvania

By B. K. JOHNSTONE, Head of the Department of Architecture at the College

Last February you kindly consented to comment on the proposed outlines of a series of six lectures on "Building or Buying a Home" which we were preparing to offer to communities throughout Pennsylvania.

Since your comments and helpful suggestions contributed to the success of this project, I thought you would be interested

Last May, in competition with victory gardens, we launched the first lecture series in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania (pop. 10,000). The local Chamber of Commerce sponsored the program and charged \$3.50 per person for the lecture series. Thirty-three people enrolled and, although there is no architect in Lock Haven, within three weeks after the last lecture six clients had found their way to an architect in Williamsport, twenty-five miles away.

We did nothing over the summer months, but began our promotion and publicity again in September. Altoona (pop. 80,000) was the next community to underwrite the series and again the Chamber of Commerce served as sponsor. The registration fee was changed to \$2.00 for one person, \$3.00 for a couple, and 120 persons enrolled. We have limited the size of classes to approximately fifty in order to keep a more informal atmosphere and encourage class participation in the discussion-question period. Consequently, the Altoona group was run in two sections.

Since our resident faculty cannot go much farther away than sixty miles for an evening lecture we have employed a full-time lecturer to serve those areas of the state that cannot be reached from State College. This man, Mr. Clarence Bauchspies, is a registered architect with teaching experience and wide practice in residential work.

The first week of November Mr. Bauchspies opened the lecture series in Carlisle, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, and Shippensburg. The class enrollments were 45, 51, 46, and 32. Over forty people in Waynesboro were turned away because we were not prepared to open a second section. However, this group will be served at a later date.

Plans are already completed for the lectures to begin the first week of January in Ellwood City, New Castle, Sharon, and Farrell.

Negotiations for the programs are under way with the Chambers of Commerce in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazelton, Sunbury, Greensburg, Erie, Reading, Allentown, and Harrisburg. We expect all of these to materialize since each sponsoring organization is enthusiastic.

In explanation of our method of operation I may add that in each community the sponsoring organizations pays the College \$250 for the first section of fifty and \$200 for each additional section. We furnish newspaper articles and publicity sheets. The sponsoring organization decides what the tuition is to be but we

require that it cannot be less than \$2.00 per person or \$3.00 per couple. The sponsoring organization takes charge of the registration, collects the tuition, and keeps whatever money they collect.

Each lecture is accompanied by a set of mimeographed notes which total more than a hundred pages, together with a portfolio for the notes and magazine clippings. The reaction of our first class was so enthusiastic that we have amplified and illustrated these notes, preparing them in manuscript form. The McGraw Hill Book Company has accepted the manuscript and the book should appear early in 1945. We hope that it may lead many to the doorstep of architects throughout the country.

EDITOR'S NOTE: On the facing page is reproduction of an announcement sent out by the Altoona Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK ARCHITECTS PROTEST LAGUARDIA BAN

Ely Jacques Kahn, nationally known architect, designer of many skyscrapers, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and chief architect for Fort Greene Houses in Brooklyn, no longer is "eligible" or "qualified" to do work for the city under its revised system for selecting realty experts and architects.

Although he has served as president of the Municipal Art Society, has won many

nancially in the outcome of such a case perhaps it might be viewed in a different light, but I had no such interest. In fact, if I had not appeared the owner could have gathered the same information from our records by subpoena.

"The Mayor may have a legal right to remove my name, but I think it is high-handed of him to take this action and attitude on the basis of simple factual information which I was called upon to supply in these cases."

In its protest the Metropolitan Association, which includes the Real Estate Board of New York and the boards in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Long Island and Staten Island, said it had "desired to withhold public protest until such time as it could discuss the matter with you in the hope of inducing you to change this policy for one that would promote community welfare."

"We have sought and have been denied opportunity for such discussion; meanwhile, in a manner entirely unknown to the Metropolitan Association, the facts have become public property," the group added.

"This protest is made because your announced policy can only be construed as an attempt to coerce testimony or prevent the appearance in the courts of expert witnesses in that it serves notice that employment by the city is denied to any-

See NEW YORK—Page 14

Building or Buying a Home

(Six Informal Classes for Prospective Home-Owners)

Conducted by

The Pennsylvania State College

What are your plans about building?

Are you one of the millions of people who expect to build or buy a new home after the war? In a normal business year approximately eight hundred thousand homes are built in the United States. War restrictions have caused an estimated back-log of two million family units. There will undoubtedly be a flood of residential building when labor and materials are available. To build intelligently requires careful planning.

What do you know about building?

Are you familiar with the many problems encountered when building or buying new property? Most of tomorrow's homes will be built or purchased by families of average means. By their decision to own a home they enter into one of the largest financial transactions of a lifetime. Since few can afford to risk a large sum of money, they must invest wisely. Most prospective home-owners are relatively inexperienced in home building problems. Their decisions may be based on insufficient or inaccurate knowledge, inviting unnecessary risks and hazards.

What can you do about building?

Are you eager to plan intelligently? Houses are not built spontaneously. Before the average family builds or buys a home it spends months choosing a site, determining its requirements, having plans and specifications prepared, making financial arrangements. To assist people in intelligent planning, the Department of Architecture of The Pennsylvania State College is offering to communities in the Commonwealth a series of six informal classes about Building or Buying a Home.

What will you learn about building?

Are you interested in having factual information? The purpose of this course is to discuss the more important aspects of home purchasing and its problems. In these informal classes, building specialists will cover the most important phases of building. They will attempt to answer your questions and discuss your problems. You will compile a notebook of worthwhile material from literature and suggestions furnished in the course. Pertinent facts will be presented on the following topics:

FINANCE—Collateral; loans; the building budget and the mortgage.

SITE—Location; restrictions; the title and deed.

PLANNING—Analysis of family requirements and a functional house plan.

COSTS—Analysis of material, equipment, and construction costs.

CONSTRUCTION—Drawings; specifications; the architect and contractor.

CONTRACTS—Legal problems; insurance; the obligations of ownership.

If you are interested, here is what you do.

Register at:

Room 503
Chamber of Commerce Building
15th Street and 11th Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania

Or Write to:

G. Stanley Ruth
Chamber of Commerce Building
Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Fees: Entire cost is \$2.00 per person or \$3.00 per married couple, payable at time of registration.

Classes Meet at:

The Altoona Undergraduate Center
Tenth Street and Lexington Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania

Classes Begin:

Monday, September 18, at 7:30 p.m., and meet weekly for six weeks on Monday evenings.

* * * * *

Sponsored in Altoona by
The Altoona Chamber of Commerce



**The Pennsylvania State College
Extension Services**

Arnaud

(Continued from Page 3)

prospect of a return to peace, and, we hope, to normal pursuits. For many reasons the building program looms big among the projects for the future. Not only will an enormous amount of reconditioning and altering be absolutely essential, but vast numbers of new structures will be needed.

"Serious housing shortages are reported all over the country, and this situation will become still more grave when the returning soldiers establish new homes. Private and public funds will be invested for revenue in building programs. New methods of manufacture will call for new buildings, as in many cases economic plans cannot be fitted into outmoded factories.

"Entire communities and cities are already convinced of the advantages of replanning and rebuilding, and in many instances have already begun preliminary studies of future work. The current exposition of postwar work for New York City is an indication of the colossal activity to be expected in this locality alone—and this does not take any private projects into consideration. Most thinking people believe it will require at least two generations to do the work that can be foreseen at present."

The launching of this program is a young man's job, according to Dean Arnaud. New methods, new economies, new codes, new laws, new materials—all these dictate new forms and new problems, and require a fresh approach which can only be given by all those who have grown up and developed in the new surroundings, he explains.

"Columbia University must assume the responsibility of giving these young people the preparation which will equip them to fill the place they should hold in the community. Immediately after the war there is sure to be a large number of students in the schools of architecture. The public is only now becoming conscious of the enormous job to be done, and does not yet realize the great lack of trained men in the field of architecture. This increase in student enrollment will probably begin within six or eight months after the war and might continue for at least four or five years. This was the case after the last war, and it is reasonable to believe that history will repeat itself.

"At Columbia we have always insisted on high standards, and when there will be many applicants we shall be able to select the student body with even more care than in the recent past. Our school is limited in size—a restriction common to schools of architecture because of the large proportion of space required for drafting rooms. This is a source of the evil which beset the schools in the '20's. To cope with the large body of students of architecture, the number of schools doubled throughout the country, with the result that many were inadequate in staff and equipment. It is to be hoped that this misfortune will not repeat itself.

"The American schools will also be confronted with extra-continental problems, and it seems inevitable that this country will exert a broad and powerful influence. Europe has been devastated as never before, and the urgency and amount of rebuilding will be even greater there than in our own country. It is imperative that the reconstruction of European countries

be done by their own nationals—we cannot and should not have a major part in this work.

"Furthermore, they look to the United States for the first supplies to start them on their reconstruction programs, until their own industries can be re-established. Our universities will therefore be called upon to receive foreign students, to train them in their professions, and, perhaps more important, to train professionals who will return to teach in their native schools. What a stupendous and challenging task for our American institutions!"

New York

(Continued from Page 12)

one who has given evidence in court actions deemed to be in opposition to the city. Adherence to such a policy will, moreover, deny the city the benefit of services of many of the most capable and most reputable real estate experts in the city and is therefore contrary to the public interest. We hope to be advised of early countermanding of orders given."

Mayor La Guardia acknowledged the authorship of the city's policy of refusing to employ realty men and architects who have given expert testimony against the city in certiorari proceedings for reduction of assessed valuations on real estate.

"I assume full responsibility," he declared in his weekly radio broadcast from City Hall. "I do not see how we can employ real estate experts who testify against the city in certiorari proceedings. All I am doing is trying to protect your city, your property and your taxes."

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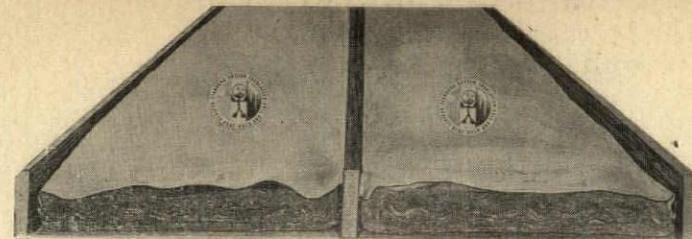
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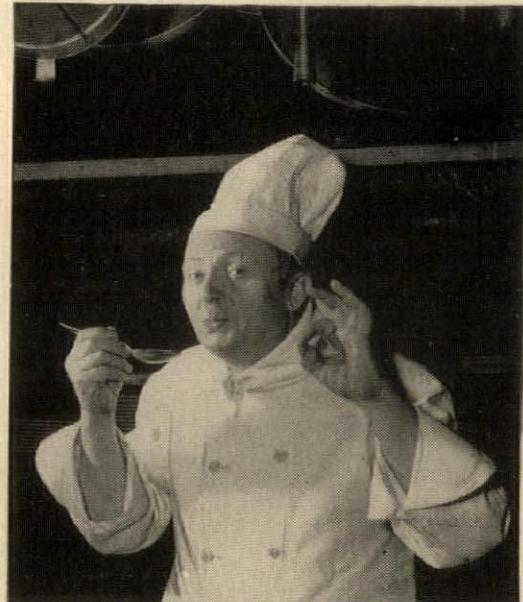
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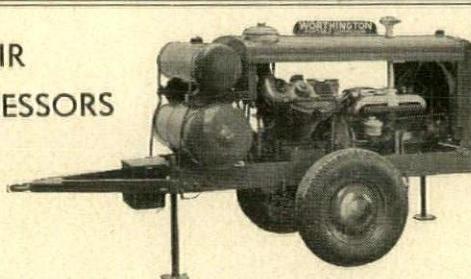
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Edgar Williams Outlines Building Thru Ages

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Three thousand years of Mediterranean history were shown in pictures for the Technology club in the Museum of Fine Arts here on Nov. 20. The story was told by Edgar I. Williams, New York City architect, regional director for The American Institute of Architects. Having lived in the Mediterranean and studied to transfer its architectural beauties to line and color, he spoke with the warmth of a devotee.

His story was written in columns, arches, temples, aqueducts, fortresses and palaces. It began 1500 B. C. with the Temple of Amon in Egypt—a forest of massive columns, now roofless.

There were Greek temples—small, but wonderful for their external symmetry; Roman buildings where huge crowds could assemble; then the slow rise of Christian architecture finding its climax in St. Peter's. Spanish churches showed how

Howard Dwight Smith Speaks to O.S.U. Faculty

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Ohio State University's Faculty Club observed its annual "student-faculty" night Nov. 29, starting with a dinner at 6:30 p.m. Each faculty member of the club had the privilege of inviting one student as his guest that night, continuing a custom of the past several years.

Speaker of the evening was university architect, Howard Dwight Smith, discussing "The Ohio State Campus of Tomorrow."

deeply Western Europe was affected by Mohammedan influence.

The lecture was under auspices of the Syracuse Society of Architects. Dr. L. C. Dillenback, head of the department of architecture, Syracuse University, introduced the speaker. John H. Gibbs presided.

UC Headquarters For Competition

The University of Cincinnati, for the first time, was the scene of a national architectural competition, the Flexible Heating Competition, sponsored by The American Institute of Architects. Judging was on Dec. 4 and 5. The contest was open to any architect or designer. It closed Nov. 15.

The best designs of a six-room house with a flexible heating system to cover any type of fuel supply offered the following prizes: First prize, \$1,500 war bond; second prize, \$1,000 war bond, and third prize, \$750 war bond. There were also 15 awards of \$100 war bonds.

The designs were exhibited in the Union Building for one week.

* * *

With the approval of the University of Cincinnati's \$2,000,000 bond issue for post-war buildings, immediate steps will be taken to select architects for the three new structures provided in the issue, the University has announced.

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Brooklyn Chapter Marks 50 Years of Progress

Amid an exhibition which reminded them of the accomplishments of Brooklyn's architects over a period of 50 years, members of the Brooklyn Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, on Nov. 28, stressed the need for new housing and community improvements.

More than 200 members and many notables in Brooklyn civic life assembled for the golden jubilee dinner and viewed about 100 framed architectural drawings adorning the walls.

The plans were chiefly the creations of early members of the chapter, which was founded in 1894 by a small group of architects to promote the interests of the then rapidly growing City of Brooklyn. They previously had been members of the department of architecture of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and The American Institute of Architects.

Adolph Goldberg, president, was toastmaster. Irving V. A. Huie, commissioner of Public Works, was guest of honor and Henry V. Murphy, vice president, was chairman.

Lorimer Rich, architect and member of the City Planning Board, declared that "Controller McGoldrick has stirred our imagination with his rehabilitation suggestions." Optimistic that "we will have a civic center," he asserted "the ball is rolling."

"This great giant of a city, the third largest in the country, is waking up," he said. "She needs, above all, leadership. She needs the help of her architects, her engineers, her technicians and her thoughtful citizens. Let us raise our sights and encompass an understanding of the social and economic truths without which all planning is useless. In this way we can bring back to Brooklyn her former title of City of Homes."

He deplored the growing migration of families from older sections to outlying, sparsely settled areas of the borough "where they soon demand new schools, fire houses, police stations, pavements and sewers and leave behind them boarded-up houses, vacant lots, foreclosed properties and tax-delinquent parcels.

"With families moving from the Navy Yard section, the Hill section, South Brooklyn, Greenpoint and Williamsburg to East Flatbush, Sheepshead Bay, Nassau, Westchester and New Jersey," he warned, Brooklyn, like all of the older cities, is confronted with a "devastating urban blight" which if not checked will become an increasing financial drain on the city.

Mr. Rich attributed the growing "blight" to five defects in the city planning and housing situation. "First," he said, "the street pattern of these old sections was laid out over 100 years ago and designed for the horse and buggy. Since then there has been practically no change in this street pattern."

"In the old days the streets of our resi-

dence areas were safe playgrounds," he declared. "Now they are streams of potential injury and death for children and adults. These old neighborhoods lie directly in the path of this flood of vehicular traffic which spills from the Brooklyn, Manhattan and Williamsburg bridges in an uncontrolled deluge and spreads its fumes, its noise and its danger in all directions from the bridgeheads. The tragedy is that this traffic neither originates in nor has its destination in the neighborhood which it ruins.

"This through traffic must be controlled and allowed the use of only certain specific streets. A study of traffic requirements can produce a scheme of control which will direct through traffic into proper channels and away from the homes of the people. It must create neighborhood islands or precincts separated by through traffic streets and with enough local streets dead-ended as to completely discourage cross-neighborhood traffic. A studied disposition of these main traffic streets will result in a series of neighborhood islands."

He criticized the "incompatible land uses and faulty zoning." "These older areas of Brooklyn were fully grown long before we had our zoning laws," he said, "and as a result these sections in part are a jumble of industry and residence. This situation for years was accepted. Then came the subways and the automobile, the outer fringe of the city became accessible and the workman could work downtown and get out to light and air and grass for five cents."

He recommended playgrounds and parks "and space for both active and passive recreation" to make up for the "inhuman and unwholesome environment" which provides only "inadequate and badly distributed parks."

Parents have moved to the suburbs because the school situation there is more satisfactory, he declared, and charged "our schools are just too large to be successful." He urged enforcement of health ordinances to govern "the nuisances of noise, dirt, soot and smoke," which he considers the final important reason families give for leaving the old neighborhood.

Thomas G. Grace, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, declared that "we in the FHA are prepared in all our districts to build between one and two million homes in accordance with Henry Kaiser's plan. Of the 400,000 homes to be built in the year after the war 10 per-

cent, or 40,000, will go to the metropolitan area. Twenty thousand of these will be houses and the other half will be rental units. Sixty-five percent will be located in Brooklyn and Long Island."

In an address congratulating the chapter, Henry J. Davenport, president of the Downtown Brooklyn Association and the Home Title Guaranty Company, predicted there will be a tremendous volume of building in the metropolitan area after the war. He estimated that "although the beginnings will be slow and limited in volume, even the most optimistic predictions will prove to be underestimates when our postwar building boom actually gets in full swing."

"Never before in our history have there been greater strides, under the stress of wartime incentive in the creation of new materials and equipment and in the improvement of old materials and equipment," Mr. Davenport declared. "In our plans for the development and use of our land and in the construction of buildings the errors of the past shall not be repeated and lasting beauty as well as utility must be secured.

"Past achievements pale literally into insignificance as seen against the background of potentialities in the building market which lie just ahead," he continued. "Much of the metropolitan area is to be built and much more of it is to be rebuilt."

Mathew W. Del Gaudio, State Association director of The A.I.A., complimented Brooklyn because "it has produced more goods for the war effort and said less about it than any other locality in the United States." Pointing out that postwar planning is the largest responsibility of the architect, he asked for unity among members of the profession and added he saw an expanding organization in The American Institute of Architects.

Carroll Blake, borough superintendent of the Department of Housing and Building, told the members that, "architects submit plans based on law and on common sense, my department will give them all possible co-operation."

Assemblyman Alfred A. Lama, Edgar I. Williams, regional director of the New York district of The A.I.A. and Cecil C. Briggs, director of the department of architecture of Pratt Institute, also spoke.

Girl Architects

AUSTIN, TEXAS — Twenty-one girls are enrolled in the University of Texas Department of Architecture—the largest percentage in that department for a single year. They make one-fourth the total enrollment.

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Cooper Union Students 77% Women

NEW YORK—Esmond Shaw, Professor of Architecture at Cooper Union, has announced that girls now form more than 77 per cent of the school's total enrollment. Before the war only 15 per cent of those at the evening session were women, he said.

"We have not had to lower our standards to accommodate the new students," he added. "The girls are every bit as good in architecture as the boys."

All students at Cooper Union are required to take a year's "conditioning course" in architecture "whether they plan ultimately to design book jackets, jewelry or houses," he explained.

"However, an increasing number of girls are now selecting the subject as their major," he said. "In fact, three of our former women students are now at Harvard taking graduate courses for their degrees as full-fledged architects."

Samuel Paul, the architect who teaches the basic course at Cooper Union, said there was a definite place for women in the architectural field, especially in view of the post-war boom anticipated in home building.

"There's nothing like a woman in the home," he remarked. But when women students ask him for advice, he generally suggests they form a partnership with a man. "Women seem to have more of a flair for the esthetic and functional sides of home planning," he said. "But men can talk to plumbers."

Mr. Paul explained that every student in the course plans and constructs a model to solve specific problems, perhaps a house, a nursery or an office building, "so that they may respect materials and do more than just paper work."

Kenneth Reid on Planning Institute

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Designing the Home to Fit the Family Needs was the subject for the second meeting of the Home Planners Institute here Nov. 20.

Kenneth Reid, editor in chief of Pencil Points, was the speaker.

Reid, who received his BS degree in architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1918, has traveled widely. In 1921 he spent a year in India as representative of the construction industry. In 1922 he was personnel director of the division of industrial co-operative research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1926 he became identified with Pencil Points as associate editor and since 1937 has been editor in chief. He is a member of The American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter.

The Tariff Should Go

By ERNEST FLAGG, F.A.I.A.

Of all the pernicious and false theories which have ever cursed mankind, the tariff is certainly the worst, for it has done more to cause war than any other one thing. Stripped of all camouflage, its object is to promote economically unsound industry, that is to say, the production of things at home which can be produced to better advantage elsewhere.

That it greatly reduces the standard of living is self-evident, because it prevents our people from buying where they can buy to the best advantage. If it were not for the tariff they could have more for their money and enjoy better living conditions.

Certain interests profit greatly from the tariff and propaganda in its favor is constant and effective, so that probably more than half the people think it beneficial.

Labor is told that high wages depend on it, but if that were true, how does it happen that we can pay the highest wages in the world, yet sell our products in great volume, in countries where the lowest wages are paid? It is no great compliment to the ingenuity and enterprise of our people to say that our ability to pay high wages is due to this pernicious tax.

We pay high wages not because of the tariff but in spite of it owing to the great natural resources of our country.

For more than ten years and until the war gave employment we, the richest nation in the world, suffered under a disastrous depression. More than ten million of our people were idle and consumed without producing. Except for the tariff there was no need for the depression. If we had allowed the free admission of products that can be made more economically elsewhere, their sellers would have been able to take in exchange those things which can be made here more economically than elsewhere. All our idle people would have been employed at the highest wages in the world and at the same time they and the rest of us would have been able to buy what was needed for about one-quarter less than we are obliged to pay because of the tariff.

The establishment of free trade in England in the last century ushered in an era of prosperity such as had never before been known. No doubt similar action here would produce a similar result but on a much larger scale.

After the last war our insane tariff policy did much towards forcing other nations to do likewise; international irritation mounted and the war came as wars always do when irritation reaches the breaking point.

It would be absurd to ask whether the production of things at home at greater cost than they can be had for elsewhere is sound economics.

Moses and Huie In Zoning Row

NEW YORK—The City Planning Commission is a cumbersome, unwieldy body which should be replaced by scientific planners who know their business, two borough presidents have charged.

James J. Lyons, of the Bronx, and John Cashmore, of Brooklyn, made this comment after Park Commissioner Moses and Public Works Commissioner Huie, sponsors of opposed zoning plans, squared off before the Board of Estimate.

Moses accused his opponents of sabotaging his plan, recently approved by the commission, with "loose talk," adding that some critics want to cash in on land values in the postwar period.

After the meeting, Lyons said:

"The City Planning Commission should be abolished. They don't know what they're doing, anyway. They don't know much about zoning. The Commission should be replaced by engineers appointed by each borough president, under a chief engineer appointed by Mayor LaGuardia. Let people who know something about the scientific side of zoning and planning do the job."

Cashmore agreed and also blasted the "minority rule" by which five votes on the Board of Estimate can nullify the other 11 votes.

Among the representatives of 58 civic, labor and real estate groups who attended the meeting were Allen Blumstein, of the Society of Architects, and John Brennan of the AFL Building Trades Council.

Brennan declared his organization is unalterably opposed to the Moses plan as harmful to the interests of labor. Said Blumstein:

"When Hoover was President, he promised us a chicken in every pot. At the rate Mr. Moses is going, he evidently expects to educate the people to expect a park in every backyard."

Huie defended his plan as less restrictive than Moses'. He was supported by Cashmore and Lyons, who said the Moses plan had been "railroaded" through the Commission without affording Huie a public hearing.

Hugo Wold

Hugo William Wold, 47, of 4611 West Fourth street, widely known Duluth, Minn., architect and candidate for the state legislature in the Nov. 7 general election, died in a Duluth hospital Nov. 23 after a brief illness.

Born in Duluth, Mr. Wold was actively engaged in the Duluth and Northwest architectural fields for 22 years, specializing in designing churches.

He was a member of the Minnesota Association of Architects.

Goodhue, Pratt, Cram, Bacon, Pope and a few other sentimentalists rolling over.

The meeting adjourned at 9:35 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE JOTTINGS, OCTOBER 17: Mr. Hoyle presented the draft of a letter to be mailed to selected registered architects, inviting them to become members of the Institute. This letter was prepared in order to carry out the instruction of the Committee as recommended on July 18, 1944. The subject of membership seems inevitably to bring forth considerable debate and before Mr. Hoyle could utter the last syllable, the fun began. Certain members held the opinion that such an invitation would virtually guarantee approval of all applications submitted. It would be better, they said, to send to all registered architects within our territory a circular letter, pointing out the advantages of Institute membership and suggesting only that they apply for membership forms. These would then be scrutinized according to prescribed principles. A show of hands indicated that six members favored the latter procedure. Four held to the original thesis. By the vote of eight members, Chandler and Hudnut dissenting, it was resolved to send to all registered architects within our territory a letter outlining the advantages of Institute membership and suggesting that they request membership application forms.

Mr. Leland notified the Committee of the reluctance of the Massachusetts Emergency Public Works Commission to identify for the Society those architects and engineers employed by them until this information has been presented to the Legislature. The work of the Society's committee of five has thereby been delayed. Mr. Leland was instructed to call a meeting of this investigating Committee and take such action as, in its opinion, seems proper, and furthermore to urge the Commission to maintain a backlog of jobs for the benefit of those architects now serving in the armed forces.

Mr. Greeley's suggestion of sending Christmas greetings to members now in the service was heartily endorsed and Mr. Walsh, author of the previous card which received so much commendation, was commissioned a committee of one to draw up an appropriate design.

A program of lectures to be given at the Boston Public Library commencing January 1 was commended to the attention of the brethren, as was also a series of lectures to be presented at the Center.

In answer to a letter from Mr. Oberwarth soliciting the opinion of the Chapter regarding the waiver of dues for prospective Institute members now in the armed forces, the Secretary was instructed to inform him of unanimous approval of the proposition that such applicants be admitted to membership without

Cass Gilbert Designed St. Paul's "Coney Island"

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Cass Gilbert, successful young St. Paul architect of the 1890s, gained world-wide renown in designing public and private buildings. His scope was wide—homes, churches, commercial buildings and public structures.

There was that charming little German church at the foot of Ramsey hill; Minnesota's stately Capitol building; the towering and his final achievement, the United States Supreme Court building in Washington.

These will be lasting monuments to Cass Gilbert's genius but one of his early ac-

payment of dues until six months after the end of the war or termination of service.

The Secretary read a lengthy document emanating from the Institute entitled "The Small House Problem." It was held that this matter should be presented to the Chapter meeting for action, if any, and there you will find it mercurially and somewhat inconsequentially handled.

The following resolutions received the unanimous approval of all members present:

Resolved:

That the Boston Society of Architects appropriate the sum of \$250.00 toward the budget of the "Boston Looks Ahead" Committee. It was also suggested that, if necessary to carry out the work of this committee, a further appropriation will be favorably regarded.

Resolved:

That the award of the Harleston Parker Medal be postponed for one year.

Resolved: That the application for Fellowship of Mr. Wm. Roger Greeley be forwarded to the Jury of Fellows of the Institute with the enthusiastic endorsement of the Chapter.

* * *

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* * *

HELP "BOSTON LOOKS AHEAD" EXHIBITION by reporting to Mr. William Emerson, Chairman of the Exhibit, 107 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Com. 0522, the existence of any material—drawings, models or ideas—which you believe would be suitable for inclusion. December 19, is the deadline, but make your report before then!

* * *

The Secretary records with regret the deaths of: Allen H. Cox, July 5; Willard D. Brown, July 26; Henry C. Ross, July 30.

accomplishments near St. Paul, has vanished completely and in fact most people hereabouts have forgotten that he had a hand in it.

Cass Gilbert designed Wildwood, St. Paul's Coney Island on the shores of White Bear lake. That was in 1892 when the young architect was just beginning to attract attention as a "comer" in his profession. The real Coney Island near New York City was at that time the outstanding Summer resort of the nation. No one thought of going to New York City in those days without a trip to Coney Island.

The management of the St. Paul & White Bear Railway Co., an offshoot of the St. Paul City Railway Co., got the notion that a midwest version of Coney Island would do well and promote the company's business. Only it was not to be too much like the original Coney Island. Some of the latter's objectionable features were not to be overcome.

So the railway company engaged Cass Gilbert to draw plans for a Coney Island on White Bear lake. He tackled the assignment with youthful enthusiasm and turned out a job which was described at the time as "perfect in all arrangements." There was a large assembly hall with a restaurant, a dance pavilion, toboggan slide and floating bath houses. Then scattered among the trees were picnic tables, rustic benches and a Summer kitchen equipped with stoves for the use of picnickers. The site embraced about five acres with 1,000 feet of shore line, altogether a delightful spot and well-named Wildwood.

In the meantime the St. Paul & White Bear Railway Co. had extended its line from North St. Paul to the new Summer resort and planned to continue it to Mah-tomedi where it would connect with the old St. Paul & Duluth railroad, now part of the Northern Pacific.

Wildwood flourished for many years and probably would have continued to be a popular resort. But it was established mainly to provide business for the electric line and when the people began flocking to Wildwood in their own motor cars instead of on the electric line the resort ceased to be profitable for the owners. And so a few years ago the buildings designed by one of the world's great architects were razed and Wildwood reverted to pretty much its original state.

'Duration' BULLETIN of the BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

CHAPTER MEETING, OCTOBER 17, 1944

Mr. Leland called the meeting to order at 5:45 p.m. Twenty-five members were present while just outside the doors of the Library the meeting of the State Association was attended by over sixty interested members. The contrast was hardly flattering to the Society. We sincerely hope that the one hundred and seventy-eight Society members who did not find it possible to attend, stayed away only because they were pressed with so much work, and not as some detractors have been heard to say through lack of interest.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published in the "Bulletin," although we have often wondered just how many take the time and trouble to read them. The Treasurer's report was approved. Mr. Parker appeared to be the only one interested.

Mr. William Emerson, Chairman of the "Boston Looks Ahead" committee, outlined the program of the committee, and the arrangements already made for the exhibit to hang at the Museum from January 16 to February 18. The exhibition will be made up of four principal divisions: Housing, Recreational facilities, Transportation and Industry. These divisions are headed by Mr. Strickland, Mr. Shurcliff, Senator Coolidge and Mr. Brett of the Hood Rubber Company. Exhibits will be arranged under the direction of Mr. Bellows; Mr. Dooley of the Museum staff will handle the publicity, while the speakers program will be determined by Mr. Maginnis.

Mr. F. C. Brown of the Planning Board has undertaken to correlate the work of all the planning committees. It is refreshing to note here that we have still upon our roster persons of enough energy, vigor and interest to get out and work for the benefit of the public and the profession. What is needed, and urgently needed, are "forward looking" plans of post-war Boston. Members who have engaged in work of this sort and have drawings or models of interest should communicate at once with Mr. Robert P. Bellows. This project can be made an event of extreme importance to the future of our community, but not if the committee are the only ones who are willing to work for it. Both the Governor and the Mayor have given their cordial endorsement.

In keeping with the policy established by him, Mr. Leland took a few moments to notify the members of the actions taken by the Executive Committee. He read a report from the Committee on Education and urged the members to assume a greater interest than heretofore in the series of lectures to be sponsored by the Committee at the Boston

Public Library after January 1st.

Once again the small house problem has reared its controversial head. The Secretary read a lengthy document from the Institute inviting our opinion of this matter for the guidance of the Board. Briefly, there are those who would exhume the now defunct corpse of the Small House Service Bureau (or a reasonably exact facsimile) — infuse within its veins the plasma of twenty-five-dollar plans, clothe it in the zoot-suit of publicity and send it forth to do battle with the speculators for the sacred honor of the Institute. This vexatious problem has been passed about with all the facility of a Notre Dame back-field handling a football. The Institute Board passed it to us. The Executive Committee referred it to the Chapter. After some discussion the Chapter referred it to the Committee on Housing. What happens now, nobody knows. But if the preceding pattern is followed, a long forward pass should send it straight back to Washington. Mr. Wm. S. Parker (who should know) recalled that the S. H. S. B. failed because the banks and other lending agencies were not sufficiently interested in architect-designed houses to insist upon architects' services. Mr. Greeley suggested that since a few local banks are favorably disposed, a meeting be arranged with them and the Committee on Housing to sound out the possibility of fostering amongst the other agencies an interest in obtaining the services of the profession. The proposal being duly seconded was unanimously approved.

At that point the meeting was recessed. As usual the State Association had finished before us and were well into their second gin-soaked olive before we were able to shoulder our way through the dense masses of humanity against the bar, which for lack of available space elsewhere, had been set up in Mr. Buffy's office. One hundred and fifteen Society and Association members, their guests and a number of students sat down to a feast of roast turkey and "fixins." What was the cause is not, at the moment, determined, but it must be reported that an epidemic of gastronomic disturbances kept a number of the participants effected most of the following day. Their experiences

were more embarrassing than serious, nevertheless we have set our bloodhounds on the trail and confidently expect them to get to the seat of the trouble.

A dual personality reconvened the meeting in the person of Mr. Leland, acting not alone for himself but for Mr. Shaw as President of the M.S.A.A. He called our attention to a pamphlet issued by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and sent to all members by the Institute. You will probably find this little booklet, entitled "Know Your Congressman" filed away somewhere in the waste-basket.

The new dean of Tech., Mr. W. W. Wurster, greeted us with an engaging grin and a few words. Mr. Greeley announcing the progress of the "Boston Contest" said that the jurors expect to sift through the ninety odd entries within the next two weeks. The outcome is awaited with bated breath.

Our distinguished master of ceremonies, Mr. H. Daland Chandler, formally inducted into membership Messrs. Lawrence Lowell Reeve, Remi Langlier, John Henry Shea, Charles Ralph Hoyle and (in absentia) Messrs. Charles D. Maginnis, Jr. and Ieoh Ming Pei. Pointing out the advantages of the membership they are now assuming, he called attention to the obligations and responsibilities to be borne at the same time. They were then presented to the President.

Mr. Howard Meyers, editor and publisher of the Architectural Forum, spoke to us on the subject of "One Million Houses a Year." To give some idea of the enormity of such a program he recalled that there are in the City of Boston only 200,000 houses. The two best building years of the past produced only a million houses. "But," he said, "there is now a country-wide need of at least twelve million." He predicted that in the first year following the war there would be built about 400,000 new units, but with the defeat of Japan the building program shall break all records. There exists a potential new building program of ten billion dollars that will call for the employment of five million men. He did not say how many architects he thought might be included. "What will the post-war house be like?" he asked. It will be completely equipped with built-in refrigerators, built-in washing machines and dish-washers, built-in mortgages, everything, in fact, built-in, except the "little woman" and the kiddies. He strongly advocated "modern design" and "contemporary thought" in the design of these new homes.

When he said "At long last architecture has turned from sentiment to science," we thought we detected a far off rumbling which might have indicated some distant seismic disturbance. Subsequently, however we have learned (through the underground) that it was only McKim, White,

Howard Myers Talks On Postwar Homes

BOSTON—"The first big, new housing presentation after the war will be the complete home, with refrigerator, range, and washing machine all included in the mortgage," Howard Myers, editor of Architectural Forum, told the Boston Conference on Distribution, at its sixteenth convention here Oct. 16.

These appliances have become necessities in our standard of living, he said, and as such are as much a part of the home as the roof overhead.

The real test as to whether the building industry can hit the one million homes a year promised by so many optimistic field economists, he warned, will come

Wilmington Hears Stonorov

WALTER S. FRAZIER,
J. HOWARD RAFERTY

The post-war rebuilding of rundown neighborhoods was discussed by Oscar Stonorov, nationally famous Philadelphia architect and author, at the meeting of the Wilmington Housing Association, in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 21.

Maintaining that people live in neighborhood rather than in isolated homes, Mr. Stonorov advocated measures to make over old and decaying neighborhoods, protecting investments in the better homes remaining, preserving the taxing power of the city, and improving the livability of the neighborhoods.

The creation of new recreational facilities, the closing of some streets, the demolition of slum houses, the construction of housing developments where necessary, and the reduction of the number of dwelling units in over-populated areas are among the steps which Mr. Stonorov proposed for neighborhood rehabilitation.

The measures he recommends for rebuilding neighborhoods were demonstrated on a working model.

Mr. Stonorov has designed many large housing developments throughout the country.

Louisville Architects Discuss Planning, Memorials

"Louisville's Development Program," was the topic Kenneth P. Vinsel, executive director of the Louisville Area Development Association discussed at a meeting of the Engineers and Architects Club Nov. 21. The talk was followed by a forum. Ideas regarding a World War II memorial are being sought from members.

when our national economy has reached the turn from the present predominant seller's market to the usual peacetime conditions when the buyer's market prevails.

That is when the pressure will be felt in the building industry to make a home that is superior in design to those built before the war, to build homes completely equipped and set in the sort of landscaping and protected neighborhoods that all of us hope for in the home we will own.

Prices may run high during the transitional postwar period, he admitted, but when this market arrives competition will bring them down to practical levels. Unless the building industry is able to work toward that end, we will never see an era of one million homes a year.

There are substantial obstacles to such a program, Mr. Myers confessed. It has never been done before. Only twice in our history have more than one million single-family homes been built even in two years. The first obstacle is one of precedent alone, and big business has been out of practice in this industry since its last big year—1925.

Immediate obstacles include the various government regulations and controls, which will have to be broken down through strong and persistent argument before the government agencies exercising these controls, and who will surrender them only when they are convinced that such surrender is overwhelmingly for the better.

Farther away but eventually more serious, he believed, are the obstacles promised by the hostility and distrust between production and labor.

The basic difference of opinion between the two is one of hourly rates. The construction worker is paid a high hourly rate, but his annual income still ends up relatively small, the unions point out.

The logical solution is a guaranteed minimum annual wage, to allow lowering of the hourly rate, and high house costs with it, without jeopardizing the worker's standard of living. But so far, he asked, who has worked out a foundation of mutual confidence upon which such an agreement could be built?

Other collusive practices bear in, he added, going all the way from obsolete building codes to a habit of mind within the industry itself that has frozen out the technological advances found in the automotive and airplane industries.

A final obstacle, and one coming from the opposite direction, will be a complacency among those who prophesy the big building figures, that the boom is going to be automatic, with not much planning necessary for any sustained period of active building.

A million homes a year may be possible, Mr. Myers agreed, but under no circumstances will the process be spontaneous.

It will take the best effort ever called for, the most tireless work and inspiration. A million homes a year will not just be born; they will have to be made.

Those points sum up probably the most important forces working against such a tremendous program, he said. And yet all these are not entirely convincing in the face of the facts that favor its achievement.

First of all, the measurable immediate needs of the nation for new housing, compounded of delayed building during the war years, the growth of new families, the rapid obsolescence of substandard housing that has been built, and the movements of population toward war industries, not all of whom are going to move back home again as soon as the war is over.

The growth of modern, functionally designed buildings, spurred by the expansion of war production, also will have its effect on home building design, he prophesied. It has taken literally half a century for modern design to pass successively through experimental stages and disrupted trends into presently accepted ways of building.

But progress has been made, and being here will not go entirely unrecognized, he said. Public education inevitably will discuss and emphasize better living and better working conditions. And building itself is a contagious activity. Once begun, it will take.

Finally, he pointed out, the national purse is bulging with cash and credit. Mortgage financing has been streamlined. The GI bill, even with its inelastic limitations, will at least stir up desires to build in the minds of returning servicemen.

The sum total of these figures, he added up, is a fairly definite, conservative estimate of 12 million houses needed by 1955.

One million homes will not come in the first year, Mr. Myers warned. The building figure during the first year after victory in Europe probably will not exceed 400,000 homes. Reconversion needs, distribution problems, and shortages in lumber and other materials will not be solved.

But if the Asiatic war were to end within that 12 months, the year after that could easily break all previous records in home building. And no authority, he stated, places the employment total necessary to this building goal at less than 5 million men.

What about prefabricated homes, came a question from the floor.

They're undeniably on the way, Mr. Myers answered. Britain already has set up production plans for 500,000 mass-produced houses after the war. Russia will go much further than that. For us, we will hit full stride in prefabricated homes probably within five years after the war.

Allen Is Mad

"That did it," said Roger Allan, president of the Grand Rapids chapter, A.I.A., today upon having his attention called to a scurilous attack on his character by somebody named Black in the November 21st issue of the Bulletin. "I am a patient fellow but when a man heads an article about me, 'En garde, mes enfants! 'Allons!' this is too much. In accordance with the old newspaper maxim I let people say anything they like about me as long as they spell my name right, but 'Allons' indeed! Black knows good and well that I don't spell it that way, and to couple it up with remarks in what is evidently Hungarian is going too far.

"My attorneys, the eminent legal firm of Moth, Eaton and Riddled, have served a writ of certiorari au gratin on Black's attorneys, a set of shysters called Lock, Stock and Barrelhouse. This case will make legal history.

"I do not care so much for myself, but the attack on my old pal Ditchy is inexcusable. You know Ditchy is nothing if not bright, and he ain't bright, but Ditchy and I between us are not dumb enough to go around enticing people to wish chapter presidencies on us. I have instructed Mr. Riddled to take a firm line about this.

"Leave us look at the average chapter member, whom we shall call Mr. Average Chapter Member, or Av for short, hereafter. How does Av go about it to make his chapter president's life a burden to him? (The chapter secretary's life was already a burden to him). Well, Av is quite smart, in a repulsive way. He isn't bad looking or wouldn't be if it were not for a peculiar cranial formation; his head comes up to a point. Let us be fair about this, however; only one of his heads comes up to a point. The other one is so flat you could play pool on it, using his ears for the side pockets.

"He is either illiterate or in dreadful physical shape, I have not decided which; either he cannot summon the necessary strength to write his name on a return post-card, tear it off and mail it, or else he is not quite sure how to write his name. Either way the result is the same; nobody knows how many architects are going to show up for dinner until five minutes after the announced time of the meeting. This leads to many long, intimate conversations between Mr. Allen and the catering manager of the Hotel Pantlind which usually culminates in the catering manager dashing his toupee on the lobby floor and screaming, "You keep your (de-



Allen

leted) architects out of my nice clean hotel after this, you hear?"

"Why, you will ask in your shrewd way, does Mr. Allen concern himself with these matters? Why not leave them to the secretary, Mr. Mead? Well, every time Mr. Allen calls up Mr. Mead for two minutes conversation Mr. Mead takes five minutes telling Mr. Allen why Mr. Mead is so busy he cannot spend two minutes talking to Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen, if cornered, will admit — (a) that Mr. Mead has done more work for the chapter than any six guys combined. (b) that it is time somebody helped him, but (c) where does Mr. Mead get the idea that Mr. Allen is unemployed to such an extent that he spends his time looking dreamily out of the window? If he persists in this idea, Mr. Mead will live to regret it, as Mr. Allen is not as dreamy as he looks. How could he be?

"Just to show you how little real grasp this cad Black has of the political situation in Grand Rapids, it just so happens that at the very time he claims I was 'clearing things for Ditchy' I was actually running a terrific race as a write-in candidate for sheriff in the 35th precinct of the Third ward in Grand Rapids. Right down the home stretch came Allen and the incumbent, Hugh Blacklock. The polls closed; feverishly the election canvassers checked the count; at last it was official. The final tabulation:

Blacklock.....	604 votes
Allen.....	1 vote

By an odd coincidence, the polling place for the 35th precinct is a Lutheran church on Madison Ave., designed by Mr. Mead. I am not saying that this voter came in, looked around, and decided to vote for another architect. I am not saying that he did and I ain't saying he didn't; who am I to pry into a voter's mind?

"Do not think that this is all I have to say about Av. There is more; also more about Black and a few sidelights on Ditchy. In my crafty way I want to get enough members of the Chapter mad at me so there will be no silly talk of re-electing me in the near future as I can think of some things that are more fun than being chapter president. Having my teeth filled, for one. And I want you to know that I resent the proud old name of Ditchy being dragged in the mud; furthermore, as the only Protestant member of the Holy Name Society of St. Stephens R. C. Church, I will rally to the defense of any co-religionist. My pastor - in - law, Father Robert Bogg, will verify this.

"However, Mr. Eaton (Riddled got drafted a couple of minutes ago) warns me not to give away the plan of attack. We plan to ask for a one-girl grand jury; ordinarily it would be a one-man grand jury, but Black and I are broadminded.

"In case you do not wish to go to the expense of having a shorthand reporter

Hudnut Speaks in Chicago

Chicago's interest in postwar architecture is running high. Authorities on everything from city planning to interior decorating and for solar-heated homes are holding forth in frequent lectures to intent audiences. One of them took place Nov. 21, when Dean Joseph Hudnut of the Harvard Graduate School of Design spoke at Fullerton Hall at the Art Institute. His lecture was one of a series sponsored jointly by the Chicago Chapter of The Institute of Architects, the Illinois Institute of Technology, the University of Chicago, and the Art Institute, under the general title of "The City: Organism and Artifact."

Dean Hudnut spoke about planning a city's growth. In "Pencil Point," he recently recommended that city planning theorists and practical politicians get together with their ideas, to avoid a muddle in the not too distant future.

Warren Miller Speaks

Speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Terre Haute Civic Committee Nov. 13 was Warren D. Miller.



Mr. Miller architect, who had prepared a plan for realignment of railway installations in the city to make auto-train traffic safer and cut down the smoke menace, detailed his plan by use of a map and explained what civic leaders and railroad executives are discussing on the subject.

France

(Continued From Page 3)

or as gun emplacements. Tanks were concealed in the old churches of Lessay; machine guns were installed in the Cathedral of Provins and in the Chateau de Dam-pierre.

Both the Cathedral of Avranches and the Gothic Cathedral of Beauvais have miraculously been left standing in the midst of rubble. The magnificent Cathedral of Amiens, and the Gothic Cathedral of Rouen have been damaged, but both can be restored. At Caen, the Abbaye aux Hommes and the Abbaye aux Dames, examples of Norman-Romanesque architecture dating from the days of William the Conqueror, have been damaged, but can be repaired.

cover the trial, I shall try to keep you informed."

Mr. Allen then resumed window-looking-out-of, dreamily.

William C. Bunce, A.I.A.

William C. Bunce, architect with the Albert Kahn organization for 38 years, died suddenly of a heart ailment at his home, 1995 Atkinson Avenue, Detroit on Dec. 2, after a brief illness. He was 61 years of age.

Mr. Bunce was born in Wayne, Mich. in 1883.

There he attended grade and high school. He began his architectural career as a draftsman in the Detroit offices of W. E. N. Hunter; J. E. Mills; Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, and George D. Mason, pursuing his studies through the



Mr. Bunce

Beaux Arts, under the late George B. Nettleton, Society of Arts and Crafts, and International Correspondence School.

He became registered to practice architecture in Michigan, by examination, in 1917, and chief draftsman for Albert Kahn in 1921. He was one of a group of 25, with service upwards of 25 years, who, with Louis Kahn as head, formed the new organization after the passing of Mr. Albert Kahn in December of 1942.

Bill Bunce, loved by all his compeers, had distinguished himself in his profession. A capable and ethical architect, a genial and cultured gentleman, he will be missed by his many friends.

He leaves his wife, Sylvia, a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Altenhof and two brothers, Robert and Chauncey.

He was a member of the Michigan Society of Architects and The American Institute of Architects.

BILLY BUNCE

(The following, by George W. Stark, is from The Detroit News of Dec. 6, 1944.)

When I first knew him he was Billy Bunce.

He was born on Congress street on what was then the far East Side, when Mt. Elliott avenue was the city limit and all that lay beyond was a mysterious, far-reaching area known to us youngsters as Hamtramck.

The name, Billy Bunce, was something for us kids to conjure with, lending itself to childish improvisations and small rhymes in which the word Dunce figured prominently.

But Billy Bunce was no dunce . . . Not all our juvenile incantations could make him one. On the contrary, he was the intensely serious type and what dreams crowded his young mind it was never given the rest of us to know . . . Not then, at least.

Although I was his schoolmate and saw him often with the other children in Sunday school, I never got to know him

Russia Studies U. S. Architecture

The task of making good the unparalleled devastation wrought by the Hitlerites in Russia makes the question of applying experiences gained in allied coun-

tries, especially in America, in the erection of dwellings and in town planning one of greatest importance.

In view of this, the academy of architecture of the U.S.S.R. has issued a series of booklets on the mass building of dwellings in the United States.

The first book of the series deals exclusively with small houses. It gives the reader an analysis and the development of the small house in America and the details of its planning. Designs and plans for many houses are used to illustrate the text. A number of tables of an economic nature accompany the plans, and suggestions for the application of the experience gained in America to the work of restoration in Russia are made.

The second book, called "planning of communities in the U.S.A." is an analysis of the principles underlying the planning of new communities and the methods by which the plans are put into effect. Methods and plans for developing building sites are also analyzed in this book along with economic details. Considerable attention is paid to modern factory settlements and farm communities and also to temporary worker's settlements that have been built during the war years.

Henry Janssen

Henry Janssen, of 1014 E. Fifth St., Royal Oak, Mich., associated with Albert Kahn organization, in the architectural department, for over 38 years, died in Henry Ford Hospital Dec. 3 after a brief illness. He was 55 years of age.

Born in Detroit, Sept. 3, 1889, Mr. Janssen received his early education here and at Harvard University on a two-year scholarship, following which he worked for a time in the east, joining the Albert Kahn organization in 1906.

He leaves his wife, Melba Lee and one son, Private Lee, now with the infantry in the European theatre; a sister, Mrs. John McDonald, and a brother, Carl, of Detroit.

8000 French Historical Monuments Damaged By War

Architects sent out by the Institute of Beaux Arts at Paris are presently travelling throughout France inspecting historical monuments and estimating the extent of war damage. So far, of 17,000 such monuments, 8,000 have been found damaged. Most of them, fortunately, can be restored.

While the maps indicating historic landmarks were of great value, there were unavoidable errors in aiming bombs. Moreover, the Germans had used many of these monuments as hiding places for equipment

See FRANCE—Page 4

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No. 50

G. M. Announces Architectural Competition

An architectural competition for the design of automobile dealers' places of business in which \$55,000 in prizes will be awarded by General Motors is announced by Albert Bradley, executive vice president of the Corporation.

The competition was decided on by General Motors after many dealers had indicated their postwar plans included enlarging their present buildings or building new places of business. It will supplement on a broader basis the work which has been going on for a number of years in the dealer building advisory departments of each General Motors car division. The types of queries which dealers have been sending the car divisions indicate a need for more efficient places of business and evolve around the major functions of an automobile dealer, including sale and display of new cars, trucks and used cars, and operations of service and parts departments.

Problems of automobile dealers in finding suitable buildings for their needs have become increasingly difficult. The purpose of the competition is to acquaint architects and builders with the dealers' problems in order that future building plans will take into account the complexities of an automobile dealer's business.

The competition is under the direction of M. E. St. Aubin, director of the General Motors Service Section. It will be conducted by the Architectural Forum and governed by competition rules of the American Institute of Architects.

The competition will run from Jan. 1 to midnight of April 16, 1945. Rules and regulations governing the competition may be obtained from the Architectural Forum.

A total of 60 prizes is being offered. Five prizes of \$5,000 each will be awarded for first place in the five major award classifications; five of \$2,500 each for second place; five of \$1,000 each for third place, and five of \$500 each for fourth place. In addition, there will be 20 honorable mention awards and 20 special awards of \$250 each.

The competition is based on building plans within certain classifications. Main prizes and honorable mentions will be awarded for plans for average-size passenger and commercial (automobile and truck) dealerships, medium-size passenger and commercial dealerships, exclusively passenger and exclusively commercial dealerships. The fifth group of major awards and honorable mentions will be given for design detail for structural and decorative adaptations. It will be possible for contestants to win major prizes for design detail in addition to whatever awards they may receive in the competition for dealership plans.

Entries may be submitted in any or all classifications. The special awards will be given to competitors whose plans do not qualify for specific prizes but do contain features of particular interest.

The competition is open to anyone in the United States or Canada with the exception of employees of General Motors, the Architectural Forum or Campbell-Ewald Co.

A review board composed of prominent architects and builders will be appointed to judge the plans submitted. Entrants in the competition are to register with the Architectural Forum, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y., and in turn will receive details of the competition as well as an outline of the steps to be taken to submit drawings.

Charles Morgan Speaks in Detroit

Charles Morgan, of Chicago, delivered two lectures in Detroit last week, at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Grand River and Vicksburg avenues, Monday afternoon, under the auspices of Northwestern Women's Club, and at Rosedale Park Community House Wednesday afternoon.

The subject of his chalk talks had to do with modern versus modernistic in architecture. To make the program both visual and audible, Mr. Morgan's wife, Lillian supplied piano music during the sketching.

Charles Morgan, well known in the profession, was for a time the Chicago associate of Frank Lloyd Wright and has become famous for his architectural renderings, etchings and lectures.

From 1934 to 1937 he was on the teaching staff of Kansas State College, then in Florida for three years and in South America for three years. Upon his return he joined the faculty of Kansas University, for one year, thence back to Chicago again. He is well known in Detroit, having served many offices with his splendid renderings.



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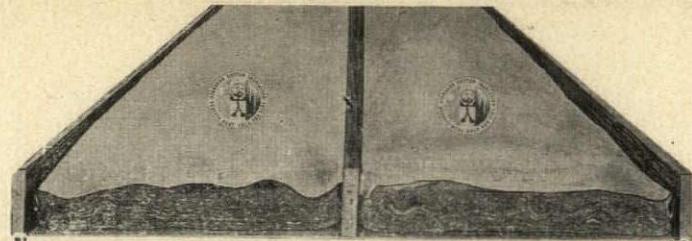
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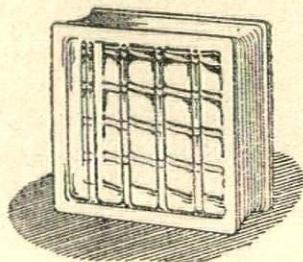
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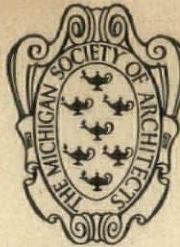
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WEEKLY BULLETIN



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1944 DEC 20 AM 9:45
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Volume 18

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 19, 1944

No. 51

Architectural Bureaus Versus Private Industry

Under the Heading, "A Criticism From Out West," an Article in the Cambridge (Mass.) Sentinel, of Nov. 25, stated:

"Harvard Prof. (Emeritus) Chas. W. Killam has mailed us this clipping from the magazine, 'The Michigan Society of Architects,' which criticizes a recent Sentinel Editorial, favoring a new office of City Architect, to save that "6% gross" that is the usual fee for artists in blue printing."

The clipping referred to was a reprint of an editorial in the Sentinel of Oct. 7, as follows:

"The Council was ruffled at its meeting last week over a School Board proposal to hire an architect to make

school building survey. Incidentally, why couldn't the Superintendent of Public Buildings do it, if it is needful? It would seem to be within the scope of his capacity.

"However, with a large program of post-war city building in the offing why would not be practical to do what many up-to-date western cities have been doing and create an office of City Architect, who could be called on to act in a blue print way, when needed, just as the City Solicitor does, when legal problems arise.

"Would it not be cheaper to get an architect at a stated salary to act when wanted, than to give an outside architect the 6 per cent gross fee, customary when the profession is engaged? With the magnified building of the Russell and Lyons mayor regimes, how many thousands would have been saved if a city architect could have blue printed all of these added city edifices, that cost into the millions.

If it is sound policy to have a legal department to handle city law problems why would it not be bright and saving to put architect service on the same permanent basis? Our civic lawyers are part time servants, attending to their own office practice, when not engaged in city work. A city architect could be hired on a similar basis. If curious, find what it cost to erect city buildings, during the Russell, Lynch, and Lyons regimes, and discover what architects collected on a 6 per cent overall estimate. The amount will stagger an interested taxpayer."

In reprinting this editorial in the Weekly Bulletin of Oct. 31, The Bulletin editor added the following note:

"The Sentinel Editor takes much for granted in assuming that a city is bound to save money by being its own architect. What he might well have suggested is research into what it has cost cities to

do their own work. Where this has been entered into to any considerable extent it has been claimed that taxpayers' money was saved. However, if this is so, why is it so difficult to obtain such figures? If these facts were known they would be 'staggering.' Why not, indeed, be its own butcher, baker and candlestick maker? That should save considerable also by eliminating the cost of tax collection."

In his issue of Nov. 25 The Sentinel Editor comes back with "A retort to the Editor," as follows:

"It would be expecting too much of professional human nature to assume that a magazine dedicated to architects would agree that cities should hire a permanent blue print expert. That 6% fee would vanish if our idea were acted upon. We don't think much of the reasoning of the Editor. He questions that cities would not save if they did their own work. He might

See BUREAUS—Page 3

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Robert W. Hubel

Robert W. Hubel, a member of the firm of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., died at his home near Detroit on Dec. 13, after an illness of some months. He was 53 years of age.



Born in Germany June 3, 1891, he was brought to America with his family when two years old. His first experience was with the New York building firm of Mark Eidritz & Sons and then with Kirby, Pettit & Green, architects.

Hubel In 1908 he joined Atelier Hornbastei on Seaux. Arts, problems, finishing at Columbia University. Upon becoming registered to practice architecture in New York State in 1915, he joined the Brooklyn chapter of The American Institute of Architects, later transferring his membership to the Detroit Chapter.

As Sergeant of the Medical Division he served with the 71st N. Y. Infantry under General Pershing in Mexico, making layouts for pipe lines and camp hygiene.

Upon coming to Michigan, he became registered here and entered partnership with Beckett and Akitt, joining the Kahn organization in 1917, becoming chief designer and partner.

A talented designer, he had traveled England, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

A main stay in the profession, Bob Hubel will be missed by his many friends.

January Meeting

DETROIT CHAPTER, A.I.A.

Rackham Memorial Building

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1945

Board Meeting 4:00 p.m.

Dinner 6:30 p.m. . . Program 8:00 p.m.

Speaker: MR. WILLIAM K. DIVERS,

Regional Representative,
National Housing Agency

Subject: "THE WORK OF THE
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY"

NOTE—This meeting date has been changed from the previously scheduled date of January 17.

Intimate schedule of other Chapter dinner meetings: Feb. 22, March 21, April 18, May 15 and June 20.

Christmas Present

To Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm R. Stirton, 368 Littlefield Ave., Detroit—An 8-pound boy, born Dec. 10, 1944. Congratulations!

Architects' Exam.

The Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors announces that the next examination for architects will be given at the University of Detroit and the examinations for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors will be given at the University of Detroit, Michigan State College and Michigan College of Mines on January 4th, 5th and 6th, 1945.

The subject of the Design Problem for the Architectural Examination will be a Health Center.

Application blanks and full information may be obtained by writing to the office of the Board, 307 Transportation Building, Detroit 26.

Earl A. Confer, architect, announces removal of his office to 14000 Strathmoor Ave., Detroit 27.

Wayne Mohr Joins New Thomas Brick Co.

Wayne Mohr, until recently manager of the Detroit office of National Fireproofing Corp., has been made vice president of the Thomas Brick and Tile Co.

Reorganization of the firm, formerly known as Thomas Brick, Inc., of 14360 Livernois, is completed and its activities have been expanded to include building materials such as brick, glazed tile and structural clay products.

An industrial products division, directed by Mohr, has been established to supply manufacturing plants with acid-resistant bricks used in plating, pickling and chemical industries.

Insulating and refractory bricks and special shapes will be available for forging and heat treating plants and foundries in general, Mohr stated.

Mr. Mohr has served as president of Producers' Council of Michigan.

BUREAUS

(Continued from Page 1)

be right as to Michigan cities, but as to Cambridge, directed by a Manager of Mr. Atkinson's vision and practical ability, the city treasury would be the fuller if the city were to do more of its work, than it does now. It is no job for politicians."

It appears that the Editor of the Sentinel is impeaching the integrity of this Editor and, in fact, that of all editors, including himself, who espouse the cause of their readers; for isn't he espousing the cause of his readers when he proposes saving money for the taxpayers of Cambridge. It does not follow that because an editor does this he has only a selfish interest.

If the profession of architecture cannot stand on its own merits it should go, and

the same can be said of the other professions.

We haven't yet known of any newspaper editors promoting the idea of a city taking over their paper. On the contrary, they rush into print with predictions of dire results whenever "freedom of the press" is threatened—to say nothing of being taken over by government.

The function of government is to govern, and it is un-American for it to do anything else, except, where private enterprise has failed.

We should be able to discuss these matters openly, and frankly, without accusing each other of bad faith.

The Sentinel Editor, we believe, is sincere in his belief that taxpayers' money could be saved by establishing the city's own architectural department. We are just as sincere in our belief that the opposite is true. What we suggested was research to determine exactly what it has cost cities to do this. It is a notable fact that a bureau, once established, is seldom abolished. Those in charge see to that, and records show that it is almost impossible to obtain figures that include ALL costs. It is too easy to "borrow" from other departments or to charge nothing for office space, heat, light or other things.

If this is true of architecture it should be equally true of anything else. The record of the profession is a long and distinguished one. It has given a good account of itself. If it is just a fifth wheel hard-headed industrialists would not employ architects. An architect who cannot save his client more than the amount of his fee is not worthy of the name.

In the early days of the Ford Motor Company Henry Ford employed Albert Kahn as his architect. Then came a period when Mr. Ford believed he could do the work for less by having his own architectural department. This continued for a period and then the work went back to Mr. Kahn. Why? Because Mr. Ford knew that it was costing him more to do it himself, and with far less satisfactory results.

A successful architectural office is something more than a hastily assembled group, no matter how capable they may be individually. There is no substitute for background of having successfully handled important projects over a period of years. The Federal Government has recognized that fact in the war effort.

What the Sentinel Editor is proposing is not so much "saving" money for the taxpayers as it is "making" money by invading the field of private industry. This is placing a very low estimate indeed on the value of training and experience necessary to the really successful architectural office.

Flash Feud Flares Fitfully Farm Block Assailed

Following the published interview several weeks ago with Kenneth Black, leader of the back-to-the-farm-movement-in-architecture, in which he made startling allegations regarding the recent Chapter elections, our roving reporter set forth to find the new president and to get his reactions to the charges made by Black.



Clair W. Ditchy a battleship was indignantly denied. With nothing but this slender clue to work on, our reporter finally located the new president at the Sportsmans Cafe, 1020 North Main Street, Royal Oak. The secretary had apparently misunderstood. It was a hunting trip, and when the reporter arrived, Ditchy confessed that he had already taken a couple of shots.

Pressed for an answer to the charges hurled at him by Black, the president made the following statement:

"I look for unprecedented activity in the small house field. Of course I look for and at plenty other things, too, buddy!"

Although asked repeatedly to amplify this statement, his only response was, "Amplify? You got me confused with Allen." The reporter then probed delicately into the matter of political patronage: "Is it true," the president was asked, "that Arthur Hyde, as Chairman of the Committee that nominated you, was rewarded by appointment to the important post of membership on the Mayors Rat Extermination Committee?"

Several minutes elapsed before the president was able to gain control of himself. Then, in unbridled language a trifle too testy for a periodical of our propriety to print verbatim, he inquired who the —ah—gentlemen were who had circulated this—ah—malicious rumor.

"I think they and all other venomous vermin and pestiferous pismires, should be exterminated," he bellowed, hastening to explain that he was referring to the rats.

Ditchy was finally induced to return to the original subject and made the following statement for the press:

"Black is a colorful figure, coming well down on the color card. What a spectrum he is. As a grass-roots boy, he has always stood high in his grange, being conspicuous for his dexterity with the fork. And he's always in there pitching."

"In the past his favorite haunt in Detroit has been the Motor Bar, where he has given the gas to many of his schemes—and friends. Of late, however, he has deserted this swank emporium and his friends were at a loss to know what new spot had intrigued him. His new shibboleth (or sibboleth, depending on whether or not you have dentures) which he claims in Paris taxicab French, shows that he has transferred his headquarters to the Latin Quarter.

"And so I say to him in the words of the immortal Tartarin de Tarascon, 'Des coups d'epe'e, messieurs, mais pas des coups d'e'pingle'!"*

The president gazed wistfully at the stuffed squirrels over the bar and decided that he had had his bag for the day.

major influence in the future.

*Editor's Note: All those who have not had Beginner's French may secure a translation of the above, complete with bibliographical notations, with a two-year's subscription to the Bulletin.

Christmas Poem

Lord God of Hosts look down today,
And hear us as we humbly pray
For Peace and Good Will toward all men,
And grant that Peace may come again,
To this suffering war torn world;
And may Thy Banners be unfurled
Heralding Peace in every Land,
And help us O God to understand
The laws of Peace and Love and Light,
And lead us in the paths of Right;
Guide us, O God and keep us free
From malice, greed and iniquity;
Lead us, O God and help us find,
Ways and means of being more kind;
Help us all to know that we,
Our Brothers Keeper ever must be,
O, hear us as we humbly pray,
And bless us all on this Christmas Day.
Christmas in '44. W. A. CORY

Walter Knapp in New Post

Walter I. Knapp, formerly lighting design engineer of The Detroit Edison Company, has joined the staff of the Grand Rapids Store Equipment Company as Chief Illuminating Engineer. Mr. Knapp in 1941 was National Chairman of the lighting award competition on a super food market, sponsored by the Illuminating Engineering Society. He is a registered professional engineer. He is, also, a graduate electrical engineer with post-graduate work in design at Cranbrook Academy of Arts. Mr. Knapp is a member of the Board of Directors, The Engineering Society of Detroit.

War Memorials Ideas Expressed by Architects

The American Institute of Architects War Memorial Committee, under the chairmanship of Paul P. Cret, of Philadelphia has been deliberating by correspondence preliminary to a formal report.

Tentative expressions of opinion on the part of some of the committee members are as follows: Mr. Cret says, "There are two kinds of war memorials, we are told 'Living War Memorials' and I suppose dead ones. Looking for further enlightenment, I found that 'living memorials' are 'a pulsating thing,' places that knit people together as a community, something which is of use to the community; definition which apply as felicitously to a radio announcer or to a crowded trolley car.

"Can we still hold to the old-fashioned view that the purpose of a memorial is to perpetuate the memory of men and their deeds and its use to bring forcefully to nation memories of what it has accomplished in the past and a resolve to carry the task further," Mr. Cret asks.

Mr. Cret agrees to the statement that there are too many war memorials and many of them "ugly"; but he counters by asking if we should forbid statuary because so many of them will be unreadable to our children. He points out that many civil war memorials were certainly not masterpieces but fulfilled their mission better than an 1875 swimming pool or band stand on the improbable assumption that they would survive to our day. Many "living" memorials die young.

He believes there should "be one memorial for each community, but utilizing an appropriation proportional to the population. All "neighborhood" memorials should be discouraged and all efforts united toward one worthy aim. Only names of those who have made the supreme sacrifice should be inscribed there."

William Emerson of Boston says, "A war memorial, if it is to be designed and built, be beautiful, dignified and appropriate. None of these qualifications excludes usefulness, but if it be useful alone it will lack that commemorative character which should be the very essence of memorial."

Arthur Loomis Harmon of New York finds in the altar of the church a definite idea of direction. "One cannot conceive of an altar serving any other purpose and remaining an altar inviolate. Reaction of the beholder to a memorial is certainly affected by its beauty, but to a layman I believe it is a matter of its 'impressiveness.' Can one think of any object, large or small, serving one purpose and, at the same time, acting as a constant reminder of another idea?"

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THE LIBRARY

27 October 1944.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Ralph Walker, of New York, has suggested that the R.I.B.A. Library should certainly have your Bulletin, which he describes as "a very live publication - much the most interesting discussion medium we have here in the States". I am sure Mr. Walker is right in saying we should have it, and I will be glad to hear if you can agree to exchange with the R.I.B.A. Journal which appears monthly. I am sending a copy of the Journal in a separate package for you to see.

Yours very truly,

Librarian-Editor.

The Editor,
Michigan Society of Architects' Bulletin.

Blake Put on Greenwich Art Commission

The town of Greenwich, Conn., has a new Art Commission. Patterned after the New York City Art Commission, the new board consists of T. E. Blake, resident of Greenwich for 50 years, a former member of the architectural and planning consultants firm of Carrere and Hastings. His firm was employed in Town Planning Civic Centers for the cities of Cleveland, Rochester, Baltimore, Washington and New York. He also operates his own consulting office, and served with the United States Steel Corp. in that capacity.

He is a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects.

The new commission will study the appearance of any new public buildings proposed as well as developments for parks, etc.

Greenwich's Postwar planning architect, Albert A. Blodgett, will work in cooperation with the three-man group. Recom-

mendations of the Town Planning Commission concerning public improvements will also go before the committee.

The Commission will have no legal standing for the present. As needs arise the group will be enlarged and given an official status and authority.

Peaslee, Grant Speak

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, chairman of the National Park and Planning Commission, and Horace W. Peaslee, Washington, D. C., architect, discussed factors the public should consider in selecting sites for postwar homes at the third home planning institute of the Washington Building Congress Dec. 5.

The meetings, attracting large crowds, are being held in the United States Chamber of Commerce auditorium. They are

designed to assist future home owners and to stimulate an early resumption of home building.

Gen. Grant discussed the characteristics of city growth and the influence of zoning regulations, recreational facilities and transportation on the development of residential areas.

Mr. Peaslee, who is a well-known consultant on the planning of buildings and grounds, described the importance of making certain that new homes are suitable for the lots on which they are to be built, the proper placement of homes on lots, and landscape planning.

Questions from the audience following the talks were answered by Lewis T. Breuninger, president of the Washington Real Estate Board, and Dean Locke, staff engineer of the Capital Transit Co.

Claude W. Owen, past president of the Building Congress, presided at the meeting, and Charles T. Penn was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

N. Y. Chapter Discusses War Memorials

Warning against high pressure salesmen who would sell "cast-iron soldiers" to communities throughout the country as war memorials was sounded Nov. 16 at the Architectural League of New York, 115 East Fortieth Street, at a dinner forum on the subject, "War Memorials: Should they be purely memorial in character or designed primarily for use?"

Varying points of view were expressed by leaders in the arts and other fields. Park Commissioner Robert Moses, in a statement that he sent to the meeting, recommended monumental memorials. "I can sympathize," he wrote, "with people who believe some war memorials should be in the form of endowments—chairs in colleges, beds in hospitals, prizes, research foundations, etc. Certainly these laudable objectives should be encouraged, but they are no substitutes for the conventional monumental memorials if these are properly located and designed."

In another statement that was read, Dean Joseph Hudnut of Harvard condemned the tasteless memorials that have been erected already to statesmen and war heroes.

"How much more was Appomattox made glorious by the Riverside mausoleum of General Grant?" he wrote. "How much more eloquent is Jefferson, now that you have him safely caged in his marble pantheon.

"Do not imagine that these things are harmless. Monuments act; they exert a force; and their malice is unpitying. General Grant gallantly overcame his enemies, but he will never overcome his monument; and the renown of Jefferson will be forever imprisoned in that round appallingly permanent banality."

Dean Hudnut suggested instead that soldiers be consulted "while they are still with us" about what they would like to have built in their honor. "A green park, perhaps, in a neighborhood now a waste of asphalt and brick; a playground where children now have only the streets; a school house to replace one long overtaken by the progress of the art and science of teaching; a music hall, a theatre, a church accessible to all faiths."

A contrasting point of view was taken by Paul P. Cret, chairman of the War Memorials Committee of the American Institute of Architects. In a statement he prepared for the meeting he asked, "why this attempt to cast ridicule on statuary because there are mediocre sculptors and committees with insufficient aesthetic education to select good ones, or because there are plenty of enterprising salesmen of bronze soldiers or cemetery monuments? It is permissible to feel that works of art are more likely to recall to our descendants the deeds of their ancestors than swimming pools, memorial trees, or recreation centers, whatever merit they have on other grounds."

Paul Manship, acting president of the

National Sculpture Society, said that after the war if communities wishing to erect war memorials demanded great things of sculptors, sculptors would demand great things of themselves. "When salesmen come around after the war with tablets that I know have already been designed and need only the insertion of names, I know that we are not going to stand for that."

N. Y. Architects Confer With Civil Service

Civil service technical employees were invited to an open meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, held Nov. 15, at the Architectural League Building, 115 East 40th street. The topic for the evening was "A Better Understanding of the Relationship of Civil Service and Private Practice to Architecture and Public Works." A dinner for the invited meeting, under the chairmanship of the chapter's president, Arthur C. Holden.

The get-together was programmed so that civil service and private practice were represented on the dais with Mr. Holden as moderator. Each speaker delivered a short address, alternating from the two fields, and thereafter an open forum brought out questions which were answered under the guidance of the moderator.

Those who spoke from the dais included Carman A. Varall of the Department of Public Works; Robert O'Connor of the Institute; Alexander Koral, vice-president of the Association of Engineers and Architects, CIO; A. Gordon Lorimer, director of the Bureau of Architecture of the Department of Public Works; Louis J. Rubenstein, president of Public Works Chapter of the Technical Guild; Gerald Holmes, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Education, Bureau of Construction, and Harold Fink, president of the Association of Engineers and Architects, CIO.

Each speaker devoted his talk to suggestions of some means of establishing cooperation between the two fields of practice, stressing the importance of not harming the personnel in civil service. The keynote of the entire evening appeared to be that the private practitioner could be allowed the design of public works over and above that which could be handled normally by a stable city engineering and architectural personnel.

Isidore Rosenfield, Senior Architect from Public Works, led off the discussion from the floor with a splendid contribution in clearing the picture in regard to the stand taken by private practice years ago and conditions as they exist now. He spoke highly of civil service and urged that

Strauss Heads N.Y. Society

The New York Society of Architects held its annual dinner on Dec. 12 in the Hotel McAlpin, at which time the following officers were installed:

Sidney L. Strauss, president; John T. Briggs, vice president; J. Carroll, secretary and Adolph Goldberg, treasurer, all re-elected. Maxwell A. Cantor, Julius Eckmann, H. I. Feldman and Irving Fenichel were installed as directors for three years.

William Wilson, Department of Housing and Buildings Commissioner; Irving V. A. Huie, Department of Public Works Commissioner, and William F. Leppin, of the War Production Board, were speakers.

N. Y. Architects Confer With Civil Service

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controversies be dropped and some agreeable policy adopted by both sides.

He was followed by Matthew DelGaudio of the institute, who stated some kind of round-table conferences be held to iron out the main points of contention. Others who voiced questions and suggestions were Messrs. Moore, Harmon, Kilham, Platt, Holden of the institute, Messrs. Lurkis, Ellenoff, Battista, Kent, Lake and Brueck of the Guild, Kruglak of the Society of Architects and Engineers of the Board of Education, and Salerni of Borough President of Manhattan. A few words were spoken by Henry Elder of the British Ministry of Home Security and by Paul R. Hunter of the institute's Southern California chapter.

The final speaker of the evening was Phil Brueck, president of the Guild, who was unavoidably detained in arriving until a late hour. Phil laid the cards "on the table," made no organizational commitments, but expressed a willingness to get together with private practice to work out some harmonious plan.

The chapter voted to appoint a special committee to meet with representatives of civil service to carry out the sense of the meeting.

ITHICA, N. Y.—Sherwood Holt, architect, has announced the reopening of his offices in the Seneca Building, 121 E. Seneca St. For the past 3 years, Mr. Holt has been engaged at Cornell in wartime construction, and the teaching of ordnance tactics to Army trainees and the Navy's V-12 units.

Mr. Holt is a member of The American Institute of Architects. His home is at 130 Sunset Drive, Ithica, New York.

Benjamin W. Morris, F. A. I. A.

Benjamin Wistar Morris of Mt. Kisco, N.Y., senior member of the architectural firm of Morris & O'Connor, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, and designer of many important buildings, died Dec. 4 in the Doctors Hospital, N.Y., after a long illness.

He was born seventy-four years ago in Portland, Ore., a son of Benjamin Wistar Morris, Episcopal Bishop of Oregon; a great-great-grandson of Capt. Samuel Morris of the First City Troop of Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War, and a descendant of the Anthony Morris of London, England, who migrated to Philadelphia a few months after William Penn.

Mr. Morris attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and after receiving a Ph.B. from Columbia in 1894 spent two years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. In the late Nineties while in the office of Carrere & Hastings he worked on the successful competitive plans for the New York Public Library. Between 1902 and 1910 he practiced his profession independently, designing the '79 dormitory and Patton Hall at Princeton, the Connecticut State Armory and Arsenal, the Aetna Fire Insurance Company Home Office, the State Bank, and the Morgan Memorial Library, all in Hartford.

From 1910 to 1915 Mr. Morris was a partner of Grant La Farge in the firm of La Farge & Morris, which designed the country home of the late J. P. Morgan at Glen Cove, L.I., the Architects Office Building, and Brooks Brothers at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, the Williams Memorial Library at Trinity College.

Again working by himself, between 1915 and 1930 Mr. Morris designed, among other structures, the Cunard Steamship Company building on lower Broadway; the country home and gardens of Joseph C. Baldwin Jr. at Mount Kisco, for which he received the gold medal of the Architectural League of New York in 1918; the Westchester County Court House at White Plains; the home offices of the Phoenix Mutual Life and Phoenix Fire Insurance Companies in Hartford, Conn.; the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and the Bank of New York and Trust Co., New York.

Designs prepared by Mr. Morris which brought him more newspaper publicity than any others were those for projects that were never carried out. These were his drawings for the Metropolitan Opera House to fit into the late Otto H. Kahn's 1926 plan for erecting a new home for opera in West Fifty-seventh Street, and for a later and similar enterprise which would have placed the Metropolitan in what is now Rockefeller Center.

Mr. Morris was a member of the city's Art Commission, 1923-25; chairman of the board of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, 1922-35; president of the New York chapter of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, 1924-25; a member of the Na-

tional Commission of Fine Arts, 1927-31.

He belonged to the National Academy of Design National Institute of Arts and Letters, the boards of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Century Association. He was president of the Westchester County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 1932-33.

He leaves a widow, who was Alice Fenwick Goodwin at their marriage in 1901; a son, Benjamin W. Jr., USNR, now in the Pacific; and a daughter, Mrs. Robert

L. I. Society Names Jago for 8th Term

Paul F. Jagow of Lynbrook was installed for his eighth term as president of the Long Island Society of Architects at a dinner held on the night of December 8.

Other officers installed were Walter D. Spellman of Rockville Centre, first vice-president and treasurer; Otto G. Staudt of Floral Park, second vice-president; Wellington H. Spaulding of Hempstead, third vice-president, and George G. Foster, of Hempstead, secretary.

Directors for three years are John Cahill of Queens and Spaulding and Foster.

B. O'Connor, wife of the junior member of the firm founded in 1930.

Mr. Morris was a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects.

Rochester Society of Architects

Fellow Architects:-

If I could intone the written word with the impassioned accents of a radio sports-caster, I could not do justice to the description of the splendid "Silver" Anniversary Banquet of the Society at the University Club, Tuesday, November 14th. But those who were there came away with pleasant memories; convivial stories, familiar faces, fellows long absent from our gatherings, a splendid turkey dinner, and one of the most interesting talks from Dr. Perkins it has been our opportunity to hear. To be able to take a topic like "The Aspects for a Durable Peace," and develop it with the skill that had everybody hanging on his every word was something to be remembered.

All present signed the roster on tracing cloth, and prints will be sent to those signing to save for the next Anniversary of importance. The thanks of the Society are due to Roland Yaeger and his committee for their handling of the whole affair, and especially to Sully, who acted as toastmaster, and Wilfred Campbell for the attractive program folder. Fifty members and guests were present at the U-shaped table in the large pine room.

We noted with interest two articles on the editorial page of the Times-Union dealing with problems involved in the rehabilitation of some of our downtown blighted areas. This should prove very interesting, and we should give some thought to how we can support the idea. A good start has already been made in this direction by the City Planning Commission under the able leadership of Will Kaelber, who has some well deserved recognition and a picture in Forum this month.

The next meeting of the Society will be the second Wednesday in December, the 13th, an evening meeting in the Green Room at the Hotel Sheraton. The meeting will begin at 8:00 p.m. This will be a business meeting to take up matters that have been put off all Fall. Mr. Philip D. Rupert, of the Loyalty Group, wants to explain at this meeting a plan for group accident insurance. This plan has been adopted by many groups, and was presented recently to the Buffalo Chapter, A.I.A.

Also at this meeting we wish to introduce the idea of having members present papers on subjects of interest. One short paper will be presented.

I am told that Alan Dailey was in town the day before the dinner, but couldn't stay over. He is back in the States from the Aleutians now, I imagine he hopes for keeps.

Lt. Col. Williamson obtained leave for himself and came up to the dinner. I wish we could have heard him tell something of his experiences. I am told that Capt. Bob Stephany stopped in town for a visit a few days ago. He hopes to be overseas soon.

Don't forget that you are an important cog in the machinery of a group representing your profession. It is in this profession that you earn your living. The world judges the vitality of a profession by the outstanding accomplishments of its leaders, and by the more deliberate movement of its composite groups. You may or may not be able to contribute to its leadership, but you can do your part, and you do participate in its general welfare.

In which reflective mood we leave you until January.

For the Society,
Cy Tucker, Secretary.

Harvard Group Wins Boston Contest

A group which included five Harvard professors received on Dec. 6 the first-prize award of \$5,000 for a plan to promote the growth and prosperity of the Boston metropolitan area in a "Boston Contest" designed to focus attention on the need for sound post-war planning.

Thirty-five persons shared in prize awards of \$8,000.

The winning Harvard team included Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government; Seymour Harris, Associate Professor of Economics; Talcott Parsons, Professor of Sociology; Walter Francis Bogner, Professor of Architecture; Charles Cherington, instructor in government, and George Walker of Boston.

A second prize of \$2,000 was won by a group of seven business men. Henry L. Harriman, vice chairman of the New England Power Association and former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Edward Dana, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company; John C. Kiley, a real estate dealer; Joseph D. Leland, president of the Boston Society of Architects; Philip Nichols and Robert Bottomly, lawyers, and Louis M. Lyons of the editorial staff of The Boston Globe.

A third special prize was presented to eleven Boston University faculty members for a manuscript proposing a reproduction of "old Boston" on a scale similar to that of Williamsburg, Va.

All the plans presented stressed the need for a metropolitan authority for regional action with all towns and cities in the Greater Boston area banded into a single organization to take over the duties of present district organizations.

The contest was started in January under the sponsorship of the Boston Society of Architects, Boston University, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Perry Named to Williamsburg Board

Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia has been elected to the board of Colonial Williamsburg together with three other men who long have been interested in the Rockefeller-financed restoration of this old colonial capital.

The others are Mayor George P. Coleman of Williamsburg; Vernon M. Geddy of Williamsburg, now first vice president of the corporation, and William G. Perry of Boston, a partner in the firm which had much to do with the architectural development of the restoration.

Philadelphia Advised On City Planning

Judicious planning is necessary to halt the decline of American community life, the American Philosophical Society was told at its fall meeting in Philadelphia, Nov. 18.

Hermann Herrey, New York architect, addressing the society at its headquarters, 104 S. 5th st., declared:

"Deep frustration in the community, growing insecurity paralyzing individual initiative, the general flight from responsibility so characteristic of our time, and the hypertrophy of the state are just as conspicuous symptoms of community decline as the economic and physical deterioration of our cities, now manifestly unlivable and sterile."

"The planners' task is to restore conditions in which the vital associative processes of the community can flourish again. This requires a gradual but total reform of human settlement, reconstruction and subdivision of our cities into smaller community units capable of a firmly-rooted, indigenous culture and commanding affection and loyalty of its citizens sufficiently to keep them permanently settled."

"It requires effective segregation of city functions, reorganization of transportation, land-use control and country zoning, particularly around the cities."

Clinton L. Harris, 58, professor of architectural engineering at Pennsylvania State College, died of a heart attack at his home in State College, Pa., on Nov. 16. A native of Fair Play, South Carolina, he had been associated with the college for 31 years.

Jessie E. Martolf, 57, Beaver Falls architect, died Nov. 17 in Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Elsie Martolf; his mother, Mrs. John Martolf; two daughters, Ruth and Nancy; and two brothers, Arthur and Dr. P. F. Martolf.

Mr. Martolf was registered in Michigan and a member of the Michigan Society of Architects.

III. Architects Praised

Tribute to Chicago's pioneer architects was paid by T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbons, author of "Goodby, Mr. Chippendale," in an address Dec. 2 before the Illinois chapter of Architects and Interior Designers.

"Such men as William LeBaron Jenney, John Root, Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright will go down in history as among the greatest architects of the world," he said.

Their influence on the younger generation of architects, he added, will be a major influence in the building of the postwar world.

Postwar Home Discussed By Dean Arnaud

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Postwar homes with such revolutionary innovations as plastic plumbing installations, "lucite" lighting systems and either wall-panel or floor heating outlets in place of the present-day radiators were envisioned for members of the Port Chester University Club at its dinner meeting Nov. 21, by Dr. Leopold Arnaud, dean of Columbia University's College of Architecture in his illustrated talk, "The Private Residence and Its Future."

Dr. Arnaud first traced the developments of home architecture, showing that the designs of many of the homes in this country were copied from European dwellings. He declared that homes in the future, however, will be "strictly original" and will have many innovations never "dreamed of before."

He declared also that while so-called slum clearance projects are "worthwhile enterprises," they at all times will have to depend upon a government subsidy because at present they are too costly to be undertaken entirely by private interests.

Ohio Architects Study War Memorials

Action on the question of setting up a single, centrally located war memorial, was scheduled to be taken by Cincinnati Chapter, American Institute of Architects, at its meeting, Dec. 19. Members of the chapter discussed war memorials recently when papers were read by John W. Becker, Edward J. Schulte and Max Bohm, favoring the single marker. George E. McDonald advocated neighborhood monuments.

The war memorial committee of the chapter, Charles R. Strong, **Mr. Meacham** chairman; Edward J. Schulte and George Marshall have prepared a report on the subject. Martin is a member of the War Memorials Committee of The American Institute of Architects of which Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia is chairman.

The Chapter's Annual meeting and election of officers has been tentatively set for January 16, it is announced by Standish Meacham, president. Branson V. Gamber, F.A.I.A., chairman of the Architects' Civic Design Group of Metropolitan Detroit, is expected to discuss the work of that group.

Becker is chairman of the Program Committee for the Annual meeting.



Illinois Engineers Act

From Illinois Society of Architects Monthly Bulletin

Last scene of all that ends this strange eventful Illinois Professional Engineering Act (House Bill No. 279) history transpired September 19 with the State Supreme Court declaring the Act unconstitutional. From the day of its becoming law July 24, 1941 until the Supreme Court rendered its decision, vari-classed and unclassed engineers were active in their criticism of architects for fostering a decision in the Courts regarding this very loosely drawn Act. There were exceptions among engineers, particularly among structural and civil engineers who like the architects must establish their competence to practice their profession by law. Many of the structural and civil engineers sympathized wholeheartedly with the architects position, and they were glad to see the act upset, first in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County as unconstitutional on November 23, 1943 and in the Supreme Court on September 19, 1944.

The defunct Act was drawn to be introduced in many or all of the states and had practically the same wording. As early as 1938 this Act became law in New Jersey and other states have enacted it into law, but no where before Illinois was an attempt made to test the law in the Courts. Such action seemed to be a surprise to engineers, to judge by an editorial in the Engineering News-Record months ago where the architects of Illinois were chastised for presuming to bring the Act into Court. They called it unfriendly behavior and criticized the naming of a non-architect, merely a lay citizen as the individual bringing suit. That feature was not the architects idea at all. It was the Prosecuting Attorney, M. S. Winning who advised this action to show that the public was injured by licensing men under the Act to do anything and everything in planning building and equipment. And the architects and structural and civil engineers who are examined by the State feel that the all-embracing claims of the "professional engineers" were exceeding all bounds.

The Supreme Court held that the Act failed to give definitions of qualifications required, that the ministerial officers of the State would have to fix these definitions of qualifications which is unconstitutional.

The Illinois Society under its first name, Chicago Architects Business Association, fostered the first architects license law passed in any state of the Union. It was passed to safeguard the public in life and health against incompetent designers and

constructors. The Society today believes, as it always has, that license laws for doctors, engineers, architects and the like are in the best interest of the public.

After the decree of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County was rendered and up to the time the Supreme Court handed down its decision more than 10,000 applications for license under the "Grandfather Clauses" of the Act had been filed with the State and the \$10 license fee for each submitted with the application. Now that the Supreme Court has given its verdict the Department of Registration and Education is returning the license fees submitted with the application. One wonders who all these 10,000 applicants are. There are no doubt many older architects among them, as well as competent engineers, but their numbers are far less than the 10,000. In this connection it is interesting to recall a recent competition by the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company for a control steam heating and a control hot water system for a six story apartment building. Over 2,000 competitors appeared. The judges were a consulting engineer, an architect and an engineer from the Minneapolis-Honeywell Company. They found that the best solution for both the steam and the water systems had been submitted by two architects, Clyde H. Baker of Detroit on steam and Leonard Weger of Philadelphia on hot water.

It is but fitting that credit be given where credit is due. Leo J. Pleins of Springfield, an architect and well-known authority in zoning, building and sanitary codes deserves first and foremost credit. On his advice Attorney M. S. Winning of Springfield, a past Ass't. Attorney General of the State, was selected to bring suit. His conduct of the case was exemplary. The Illinois Society of Architects as well as the Chicago Chapter A.I.A. took a lively interest and had as their representative Eugene Fuhrer and Paul Gerhardt, Jr. respectively. The Central Illinois Chapter was also actively interested as was the Associated Registered Architects of Southern Illinois. The Illinois Society and Chicago Chapter stood the lion's share of the expense and the Central Illinois Chapter and the Southern Illinois Architects furnished their share. Besides this there individual contributions from architects who were glad to contribute more than their proportional share through the Societies.

The various engineering societies in Illinois which sponsored the foregoing legislation through the Illinois Engineering Council are now redrafting a bill for en-

gineers to be introduced in the 1945 session of the State Legislature. We would add that the architects will be very happy to cooperate with the engineers in formulating the new bill. As stated above the architects believe in safeguarding the public against incompetence in building. They have proved their qualifications in conformity with State law. It is their province to design and supervise building and will fight any usurpation of this function by others who have not passed the legal test furnished by the state laws for licensing architects and structural engineers.

Oklahoma's Smay Returns

Joseph E. Smay, F.A.I.A., director of the school of architecture and former captain stationed in England, was guest speaker on the program of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Black Beaver chapter, Nov. 4, at the Faculty club, Norman, Okla.

Mr. Smay showed pictures in color of English architecture, both ancient and modern, including the old Roman ruins, Stonehenge, cathedrals and churches.



Mr. Smay founded the Architectural Department at the University of Nebraska in 1923, leaving there to accept a scholarship at M.R. Smay M.I.T. He founded the course in architecture at the University of Oklahoma in 1930 and was selected, through the A.I.A., as Carnegie Student at Harvard University in 1931 and '32.

He has served as president of the Oklahoma Chapter, A.I.A., of the State Society of Oklahoma Architects, and chairman of the Institute's Committee on Membership.

Columbus Hears Zepp

Erwin C. Zepp, curator of state memorials, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, addressed members of the Columbus Chapter, American Institute of Architects, their wives and guests, Dec. 7, at 8 p.m. in Museum Auditorium.

The subject of the lecture was "Ohio's Living Memorials." It was illustrated with kodachrome slides.

The annual meeting of the Columbus Chapter, A.I.A., was held Dec. 13.

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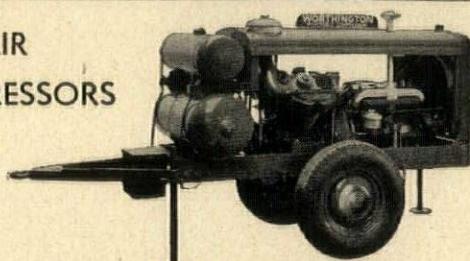
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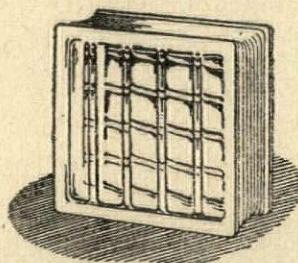
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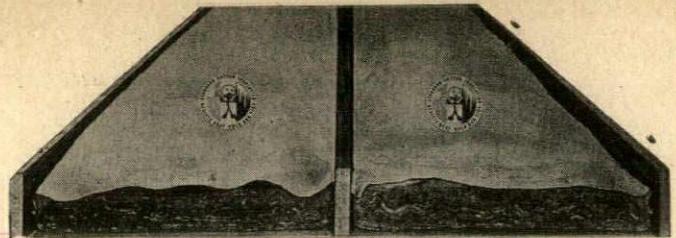
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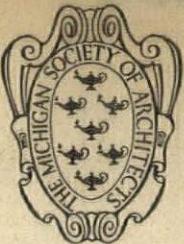
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WEEKLY BULLETIN



THE AMERICAN
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DECEMBER 27, 1944

341

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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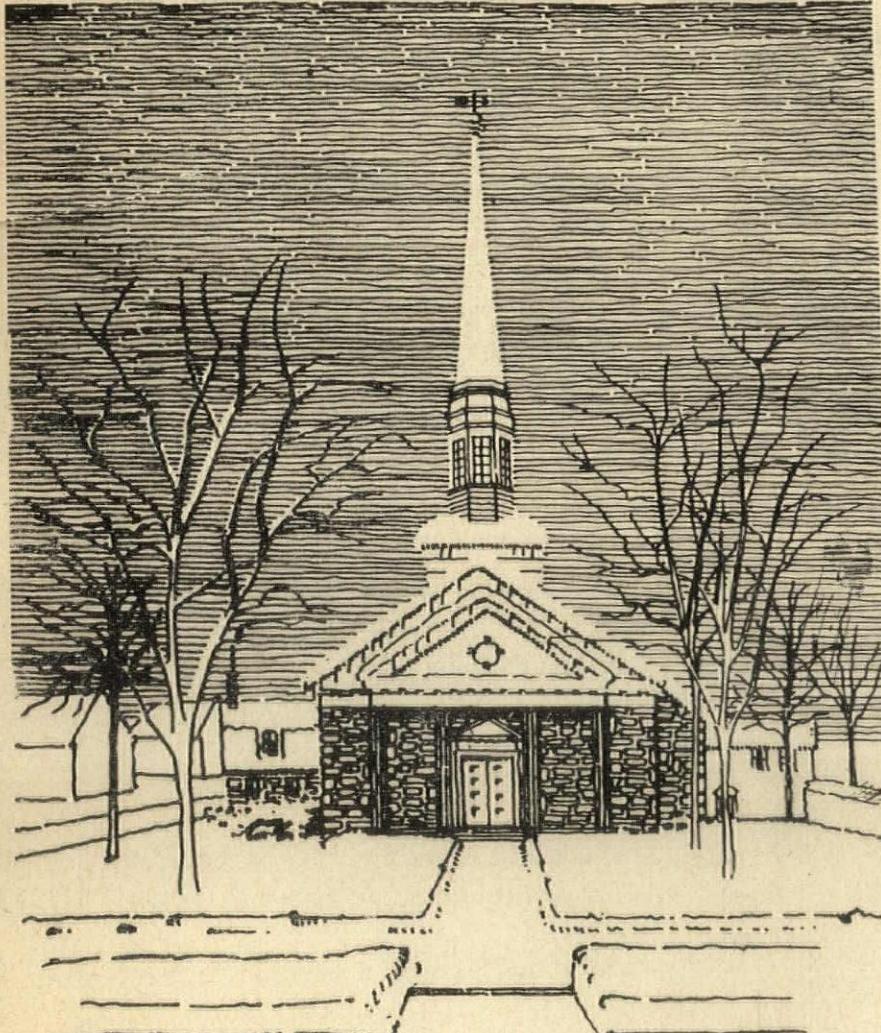
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No. 52



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., from a sketch by Clement W. Fairweather, F.A.I.A. as it appeared in the New Brunswick Sunday Times of Dec. 24, the twelfth in a weekly series. After giving the history of the church, the article stated, "While showing the influence of the Dutch Colonial style, as is appropriate when one considers the part played by the Dutch settlers in the development of New Brunswick, it is fitting to note that the architect of the First Baptist Church, Hobart B. Upjohn, is a grandson of Richard Upjohn, who came to the United States from England, designed Trinity Church on Broadway at Wall Street, and was one of the founders and the first president of the American Institute of Architects."

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Main Floor Auditorium

Architects, artists and craftsmen, church denominational officials, ministers and laymen interested in church building are cordially invited to attend and to participate in the discussions. Mimeographed copy of proceedings will be forwarded for \$1.00. Orders must be in by Jan. 10th.

E X H I B I T

Please note that architects are invited to display on panels about 24" x 36", one or two designs and plans for postwar work now being planned. The material may be sent to E. M. Conover, Room 61, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, or brought in person.

There will be a display of stained glass.

DINNER, 6:00 p.m. in the Parkside Hotel, \$1.35

Reservations limited to 100. Send reservations now to E. M. Conover.

Chairman,
E. M. Conover, Director
Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture,
297 Fourth Avenue,
New York 10, N. Y.

- 9:30 A.M.—Viewing the exhibits.
- 10:00 A.M.—The Volume and the Task of Postwar Church Building, statement by the chairman.
- 10:05 —The Promotion of Better Architecture and Education of the Church Public, Dr. John Scotford, Editor of ADVANCE; the Guild of the Fine Arts of the Congregational and Christian Churches.

DISCUSSION

- 10:30 —The Christian Herald's Program of Promoting Church Architecture, Mr. Frank Mead, Editor.
- 10:45 —What the Church Needs from the Architectural Profession, Dr. C. Harry Atkinson, The American Baptist Home Missions Society; and Dr. B. P. Murphy, Division of Church Extension of the Methodist Church.
- 11:15 —Discussion.
- 11:30 —The Problem of Architectural Service for the Smaller Churches, Mr. Elwood Bowman, United Lutheran Board of American Missions.
- Questions and Discussion.
- 12:15 P.M.—Appointment of Nominating Committee.
- 12:30 —Luncheon in Nearby Restaurants.
- 2:00 —Devotional address, Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Halliday, Congregational-Christian Church Extension Division.
- 2:10 —The Problem of Modern American Church Design, Walter H. Thomas, F.A.I.A., Philadelphia.

Secretary, Charles A. Scheuringer, A.I.A., Commission on Architecture, United Lutheran Church, 1211 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- 2:45 —Lantern Slide Exhibit of Church Designs. Discussion by architects and churchmen on desired trends in design.
- 3:30 —Building Materials and Equipment for the Postwar Church Building, Professor Walter A. Taylor, Syracuse University.
- 3:50 —Questions and Discussion.
- 4:30 —The Religious Educational Needs in the Postwar Church Building, Dr. Paul Veith, Yale University.
- 5:00 —Discussion of Future Program and Policy.
- 6:00 P.M.—Joint Conference with the American Guild of Church Architecture, and dinner, Parkside Hotel; Harry Leslie Walker, A.I.A., President, 126 East 38th Street, New York City; Frank S. Mead, The Christian Herald, Secretary, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
- Address, The Cooperation of the Church and the Architectural Profession, Rev. Dr. Eugene C. Carder, Executive Secretary, Protestant Council of New York.
- Report on the inquiry of Theological Seminaries regarding training of ministers in the field of church architecture, William Heyl Thompson, A.I.A., Philadelphia.
- Plans for the future work of the Guild; the next meeting; other business and election of officers; Shall a booklet be published? What shall it contain? How can the Guild serve the architects, etc.?

Chamberlin Changes Name of Company

The name of the Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Company has been changed to Chamberlin Company of America.

According to J. P. Glaser, executive vice-president, the change was made in keeping with the company's greatly expanded line of products and services, which in addition to weather strips, includes rock wool insulation, storm windows, caulking, insect screens, and detention screens for hospitals and psychiatric institutions.

Chamberlin is America's oldest and largest company specializing in the manufacture and installation of weather-proofing and fuel saving materials, and a pioneer in direct selling. Since 1893, more than 2,000,000 homes and buildings have been equipped with Chamberlin products in the United States alone. Factory-owned branches located in principal cities throughout the country, make sales to the consumer. Three factories are operated at Detroit, Michigan; Peru, Illinois, and Ironton, Ohio.

Because a fairly accurate estimate of fuel savings effected by the products it installs can be obtained, Chamberlin estimates that its 1943 installations alone, resulted in a saving equivalent to 18,000,000 gallons of oil for war use, plus many thousands tons of coal and cubic feet of gas.

Massachusetts'

Chas. Maginnis, Jr. Speaks
To Worcester Society

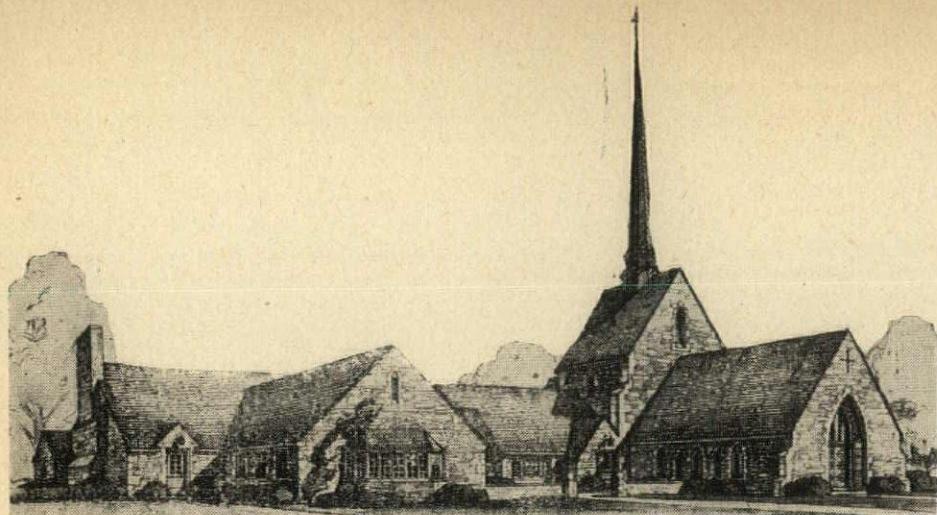
Charles D. Maginnis, Jr., A.I.A., of Scituate, Mass. was guest speaker at a meeting held jointly by the Worcester Society of Architects and Worcester Society of Engineers. Charles R. Hoyle, A.I.A., president of the Architects' Society, presided.

Charles Maginnis, Jr. is president of the Northeast Shipbuilding Co. He spoke on "The Army's Navy."

Charles E. Hamilton

Charles E. Hamilton, 70, of West Springfield, Mass. architect and one of the original members of the West Springfield planning board, died Dec. 2. He was born in Springfield, December 11, 1874.

Mr. Hamilton received his education in the public schools and as a young man became associated with Kirkham & Parlett, architects, later becoming a member of the firm. For the past few years Mr. Hamilton had been in business for himself. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects.



CHURCHES OF THE FUTURE. Trend will be to modern attractions, more and smaller assembly halls.

* * *

Billion Dollars For Church Repairs

Protestant churches will spend more than \$500 million on their repair program, says Dr. Elbert M. Conover, director of the Inter-denominational Bureau of Architecture. The National Catholic Welfare Council reports plans for between \$300 million and \$350 million for new Catholic structures. Jewish congregations expect to spend about \$200 million.

The task ahead, church leaders know, involves more than religious and social guidance problems. It has an economic flavor because the churches realize they will be called on to help solve unemployment. Result is a program designed to: (1) modernize buildings and replace those destroyed by fire and storm during the war; (2) provide adequate facilities for community recreational and educational projects; (3) give employment.

Outstanding features of the postwar plans, according to Dr. Conover, are these: a definite trend toward smaller, simpler, more dignified buildings; insistence by churches on facilities which will permit them to expand activities.

Explaining the first, he said: "Most congregations are planning sanctuaries to accommodate normal attendance at Sunday worship rather than the convention hall type of structure usually half empty."

Plans for increased "weekday facilities," reported Dr. Conover, are a direct outgrowth of a desire to minister more effectively to their young people in uniform. "Churches are striving to become centers of fellowship for the entire family," he said. "They want facilities which will appeal to all ages, but particularly to youth."

The "new church," however, will not be radically different from those which the nation knows now. Planners are not going in for any ultra-modernistic designs, instead indicate continued adherence to Norman and Gothic architecture. Primary changes will be interior designing.

George Howe's Daughter to Wed Norman Bel Geddes

Philadelphia—Merging two famous families, Mrs. Anne Howe Hilliard, daughter of George Howe, nationally known architect, is soon to wed Norman Bel Geddes, genius of theatrical and industrial designing, it is announced.

Latest contribution of the famous designer is Billy Rose's Broadway production, "Seven Lively Arts."

This will be Mr. Bel Geddes' third marriage. His first wife was Helen Belle Geddes, who died in 1938. Mrs. Frances Resor Waite Geddes, granddaughter of Morrison R. Waite, a former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and also a theatrical designer of note, was the second Mrs. Bel Geddes. She died in a New York hospital two years ago.

This will be Mrs. Hilliard's second marriage.

Connecticut Conducts A Home Planning Institute

Norwalk, Connecticut citizens attended another in a series of its Home Planning Institute, when Frederick Mathesius, a prominent architect of New York City and Stamford, Connecticut, spoke on the subject, "Selection of the Architect and Building Design."

His talk brought a wealth of information, it is reported, covering information about selecting an architect, selection of site, letting the contract, design in general and space arrangement. He spoke of combining traditional and functional design, fewer rooms versus open spaces and large rooms, good taste resulting from simplicity and orientation.

The home planning institute idea is catching on all over the country. As far as we know it had its beginning in California, where it is still going strong—as usual another first for California.

Architect Sign Painter

The champion Army sign painter is said to be Liberto Vilarino, technician 4th grade, of Los Angeles, a former architect, who has painted 35,000 signs since landing in France. His nearest rival slapped out 15,000, but Vilarino scoffed. "I made 17,000 in Normandy alone and once turned out 3,700 in one day."

He used red, white and black paint, either free hand or stencil, for signs saying: "Danger! Mines!" "Supply Route," "Booby Traps!" "Cleared to Hedges," "Road and Shoulders Cleared," and "Road Cleared Only," etc. His buddies vote as their favorite sign his picture of a shapely female figure, captioned "Slow Curves." They think that one if officially approved, would slow down traffic and cut down on accidents.

LeCorbusier Show In Minneapolis

Work of the man who coined the term "the house is a machine for living" is the subject of an exhibition current at Walker Art center, Minneapolis.

He is Charles Edouard Jeanneret, Paris, more commonly known by his non de plume "LeCorbusier," a Swiss-Frenchman who is one of the world's leading modern architects and artists. The exhibition is having its nationwide premiere in Minneapolis. It covers 30 years of LeCorbusier's architecture, painting and writing. Among the architectural exhibits are models and photographs of houses built 20 years ago which would be considered ultra modern today.

Virginia's Major Coile Promoted to Lt. Col.

Major Forrest W. Coile, A.I.A., member of the architectural firm of Williams, Coile and Pipino, of Newport News, Va., has been promoted from a major to lieutenant colonel, according to word recently received.

Lt. Col. Coile at present is stationed in France. He holds his commission in the U. S. engineers. He took part in preparations for the invasion of Normandy and in July went to France. He went overseas (England) in July, 1943.

Lt. Col. Coile entered the service in July 1942 with a commission as captain. Prior to entry of the United States into war, he had been a member of the Huntington Rifles.

He graduated at Mt. Vernon high school in Ohio and attended Carnegie Tech and also L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Fontainbleau, in France.

White Plains Gets Holden's Report

Rough draft of a report on how to rehabilitate the blighted areas of White Plains (N. Y.) has been presented to the city's Postwar Planning Commission by Arthur C. Holden, New York City architect, who is planning consultant to the commission.

The Holden report, contemplating a broad revamping of major areas, states that rehabilitation could be accomplished with private capital operating under the Urban Redevelopment Law.

If the Council approves the suggestion, it could be incorporated into the master plan of the city, and would then be a guide to future development of the area.

There has been no experience under the Urban Development Law, which was passed by the State Legislature in 1941 and amended several times. White Plains may be a pioneer in the field.

Under the law private capital may act in a semi-partnership with the municipi-

pality to acquire property through condemnation, if other means fail. The municipality gives no financial aid, neither does the state. The investor is assured that the entire area will be developed according to a master plan. He is protected against unregulated development which might injure his investment.

Mr. Holden is a fellow of The American Institute of Architects and president of its New York Chapter.

Buffalo Planners Draw Capacity Attendance

The growing interest in Buffalo's city planning problems was evidenced on Nov. 28 when the facilities of Hotel Statler were taxed to accommodate the City Planning Association's annual civic dinner.

Walter H. Blucher of Chicago, guest speaker, spoke on "Plan Your City or Lose It." Executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials, he is considered one of the country's outstanding planning experts.

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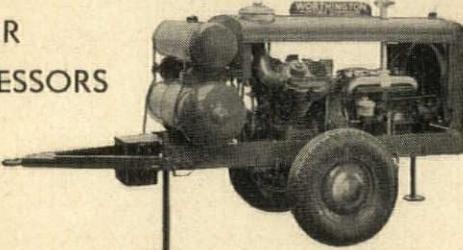
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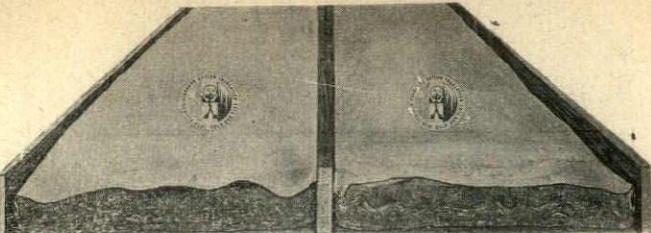
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